THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT COUNCIL.

Troubles Anticipated in Rome—Dissatisfaction of the French Clergy—The World Progressive—Rome Stationary.

ROME, December 22.—At a third general meeting, held the day before yesterday, in the hall which the fathers, for want of a better, are still forced to use, the council elected twenty-four members of the second grand "deputation" a permanent committee, being the Committee on Discipline. The names of the fathers chosen will hardly be made public, or even be known to the electors themselves, for a week to come. The names of those ten days ago chosen to compose the first and most important of the committes, being that upon matters of dogma, were only made public yesterday, though I sent them to you on pretty good authority three or four days since. None of them can be considered fairly to represent that powerful minority in the council by which it is now an open secret that the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility would be regarded as a calamitous mistake. The English Archbishop of Westminster and the American Archbishop of Baltimore, for example, are understood to be quite of the contrary mind, and the Belgian Archbishop of Mechlin published in July last a letter expressly maintaining that "the primacy and infallibility in the teaching of the faith are inseparable in themselves as well as in Scripture and tradition." In this letter the Archbishop of Mechlin quotes Benedict XIV, whom he calls "that great Pope," as admitting that Clement XII had abstained from denouncing Bossuet and the Gallican Church for their insubordination on this point, "partly out of consideration for such a man as Bossuet, who had so well deserved of religion, and partly from the too well-founded fear of exciting new troubles." If the Archbishop of Mechlin really admires this prudence of Clement XII, its must be hoped by those who wish well to his Church that he may recommend Pius IX to imitate it. For while it is certain that any proclamation of "infallibility in the teaching of the faith" as an inseparable concomitant of the primacy claimed for the See of Rome will now provoke only the derision of all non-Roman Christendom, it is hardly less clear that it will excite within the bosom of the Roman Church itself "new troubles" quite as formidable, to say the least of them, as those which Clement XII discreetly shrank from stirring up.

Of course, no one not a member of the council can presume to speak with certainty of its sayings or doings. But in Rome even, more than elsewhere, a bird of the air will carry matters not at all meant to be divulged out of the most sacred recesses, and it is really an open secret that the council has from the very first been disturbed, and still is disturbed by the obstinate indisposition of some of the members to accept the programme prepared for them and for the Church by the Roman Court and its official representatives. The kind and degree of these differences may have been—doubtless have been—misrepresented. I doubt, for example, the truth of a story, which I have nevertheless heard in many most respectable quarters, to the effect that the Oriental bishops, in the course of an interview with the Holy Father accorded them only a few days ago, so far lost their tempers as to turn their backs upon the Pope, and march away out of the Vatican in a body. Neither do I believe that there is any real ground for the impression prevalent here, even among good Catholics, that the Gallican bishops of the French Church chose to go out of the council rather than submit to a ruling of the Cardinal Presidents.

The Italian, or, to speak more correctly, the Roman, advisers of the Pontiff may have a little overestimated the power of Rome, her local organizations, and her local influence upon the minds even of Catholic visitors. Fifty or even twenty years ago, a convocation of Bishops from all parts of the world would have brought to Rome a concourse of men, the vast majority of whom would have missed here nothing of the signs of civilization with which they were familiar at home, and would have found here many things more solemn and imposing than those with which they were familiar at home. During the last twenty years the rest of the world has made so much progress, and Rome so little, that this is no longer true. I have been greatly struck, in conversing with prelates of different nationalities and from different quarters of the globe, by the very general lack among them of an intense and profound admiration for Rome as a city, and for its ecclesiastical monuments as monuments. Nor is the pomp of the Pontifical court by any means as effective now as it used to be. Its administrators have failed to keep pace with the progress either of opulence or of taste among mankind. All this intelligent men, even though they be Catholic bishops, cannot fail and do not fail to see. The ceremonies which might have struck an average Catholic bishop with awe a century ago, fail to produce the same impression upon an average Catholic bishop to-day.

KU-KLUX.

Cold-blooded Murder—The Victim Terribly Avenged.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of January 28 says:—

Last Saturday night four masked persons visited Colonel David Coleman's residence, near King's Bridge, between Huntingdon and Trezevant, and knocked at the door, and asked the old gentleman to come out. Colonel Coleman recognized the voice of the speaker, and opened the door, when one of the party fired upon and mortally wounded him. Hearing the firing, a son who was in the house rushed towards the door and commenced firing upon the maskers, who broke and ran.

On Sunday morning a crowd of negroes rode into Huntingdon upon horses that were known to belong to parties in the neighborhood where the shooting took place, and being closely questioned, one of the negroes came forward and made a full confession of the murder on the night previous, and detailed at length his connection with that and other depredations, and also disclosing the names of all engaged in the Ku-Kluxing throughout the country. In the course of his confession, he stated that a negro living with Colonel Coleman had given information concerning a box that was concealed about the premises, containing upwards of $2200 in money.

Colonel Coleman lingered until Sunday evening, at which time he expired. He was an old and respected citizen of the county, and was highly esteemed by all.

As soon as the confessions referred to above were made known, the sons and other relatives of the deceased took charge of the negroes and placed them under guard. Tuesday morning there was a general consultation of the citizens, and while many were in favor of dealing summarily with the prisoners, a majority of the people counselled moderation, and insisted that they should be placed in jail to await a trial.

This was finally done, and the negroes were lodged in the Carroll county jail at Huntingdon. But a more summary trial than that promised in the courts awaited them. That night Colonel Coleman's sons and some friends rode into Huntingdon, rescued the prisoners from the jail, took them to the woods and literally riddled their bodies with bullets.

MORE VILLAINY.

Christianity Again Outraged—Flight of a Married Preacher with a Young Girl.

The Richmond (Ind.) *Telegram* relates the following:—

Another canting villain, who has used the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, has come to grief, and now looks through the bars of Ballenger's Jail, at Centreville, awaiting trial for the murder of the victim of his lusts. Without friends to find excuses for his villainy, and evidently not familiar with the modern means of dodging justice, he does not deny that he led an innocent girl to her ruin. He does not even ask the Church to cover up his infamy, for fear that its exposure will "injure the cause of Christ."

In the month of October last a man calling himself Salmon came to Henry Gates, two miles west of Centreville, near Pin Hook, and with him was a woman apparently fifteen or twenty years his junior in age. They represented themselves as husband and wife, and he repeatedly stated that he was a United Brethren preacher, and did preach several sermons in the neighborhood. He further stated that they were going West, into Illinois, to take charge of a new circuit assigned him, but owing to the feeble health of his wife he tarried at Gates', and about three weeks ago the woman was delivered of a child.

She and her child did well for the eight days following, when the woman was taken violently ill, with strong symptoms of poison, and lingered on until Friday night, the 20th inst. On the next day Mr. Salmon expressed the corpse to Piqua, going with it. From Piqua he sent it to Bodkin, in Shelby county, directed to Joseph and Elizabeth Lambert, and Salmon came back on Monday evening to Centreville, and on that night was arrested at Henry Gates' for the murder of his wife. On investigation Mr. Salmon proves to be the Rev. S. S. Walls, of Van Wert county, Ohio, and Mrs. Martha Salmon, his wife, proves to be Miss Martha E. Lambert, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Lambert, of Shelby county, Ohio.

Walls is a man of about thirty-five years, a little above the medium height, black hair and eyes, full beard, and dressed in a suit of respectable black. He would pass anywhere as a preacher of more than ordinary intelligence and culture. Although evidently anxious and depressed, he talks freely about himself and his career. He confesses the whole story of his wrong-doing, only denying that he is guilty of the crime for which he is arrested—poisoning his victim. He says that he made the acquaintance of Martha Lambert nearly three years ago, while travelling his circuit, and that he seduced her. Finding that their guilt must soon become known, he planned an elopement with her to the West, where they intended living together as man and wife.

During their stay at Mr. Gates' a revival broke out in the neighborhood, and Mr. Salmon, as a minister, was urged to take part, and finally did conduct the meetings, as he says, to prevent any suspicion from falling on him, feeling satisfied that he could give "the Lord an opportunity to bless the truth for the truth's sake." No suspicion of the real relation of the parties seems to have occurred to any one in the neighborhood. The quietness of the place and the sacred robe of the priesthood seemed likely to protect them.

The reverend villain has been a minister of the gospel, U. B Church, for many years, in good standing; left an excellent wife and three or four children in Van Wert county, to run off with a girl he had ruined, and for whose death, whether she died by disease or by his hand, he is morally responsible.

These are the outlines of the horrible picture, but the remorse of the ruined girl, the agony of her broken-hearted parents, the bitter humiliation of the deserted wife, the flight of the guilty souls, their plans defeated by the shadow of death. the poor girl dying among strangers, perhaps by the hand of her betrayer—these things will never be revealed until the great day when the secrets of all hearts are made known.

THE SLAWSON BOX.

Delights of Street Travel—An Abuse Calling for Correction.

Chicago, it seems, is, like Philadelphia, afflicted with the "Slawson." The following sketch from the *Tribune* will be read with sympathy here:—

Two months ago the City Railroad put one-horse cars upon its route, under the specious plea that it did so for the public benefit. Everybody understands now that this was done, not to supplement, but to displace the two-horse cars, to the great inconvenience of the public, and only to the saving of the expense of one horse and one man to each car.

Take a scene on Thursday evening as an average result:—

The driver, after vainly ringing the bell, pulls up his horse, and announces that there are four fares unpaid, and that he shall not go on till he has the tickets or the money. Indignant shouts of "Go on! You've no right to stop! Go ahead!" To which the driver, master of the situation, replies that he is obeying the rules, and thereupon shuts the door.

Interval, five minutes, with some uproar, much laughter, and many curses.

An ominous whisper arises, "Let's throw him overboard and drive on!"

Driver is conscious of a flank movement, and explains that he has given the right change to all moneys passed up.

Diversion created by one passenger accusing another of confiscating his four cents.

Indignantly denied.

"Didn't I give you the envelope?"

"Yes, dash you, and nothin' in it."

"I want them four fares," remarks the driver.

Drunken man goes through an arithmetical calculation that four fares are twenty-five cents, and, being disposed to go home before morning, proposes to pay up.

Not allowed to do so by his companions, who "won't go home till morning," and as one of them sits in his lap and another one sits in *his* lap, the difficulties of drunken man getting to the box are obvious, and the jolly companions have the best of it.

No signs from any quarter of specie payment.

Time, ten minutes—horse gone to sleep at the corner of Harrison street. No policeman in sight.

Driver blandly remarks that he would like "them four fares."

Told in reply to go to—well!

Change again demanded for fares already paid.

"Throw him over!" "Drive ahead!" "Smash the concern!" "Four cents!" "Them fares!" "Give me back my fare, I'll walk!"

The situation is getting interesting; the men passengers getting furious; the women passengers getting pale; the driver getting frightened.

Time, fifteen minutes, and the driver gives in in preference to going overboard, and consents, at last, to wake up the horse and drive on.

But where were the fares? No doubt they had been passed up, and were in somebody's pocket, for the society of that car was not all of the choicest. The question for the company is whether they mean this sort of thing shall continue, to end in a riot and smashed car? The remedy is plain enough—cars, with conductors. Whether the company will be wise in time is for them to seriously consider.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Right to Violate Good Breeding.

During the few moments that Prince Arthur was present at Mrs. Secretary Fish's reception on Friday evening, at Washington, and when the popular curiosity was most earnest in efforts to secure a sight of and an introduction to his Royal Highness, a lady dressed in black, and evidently from the remote West, was presented to him by a well-known Illinois M. C. Whether it was that the conversation took an unexpected turn, or that the republicanism of the lady was rather radically expressed, it is hard to say, but an instant and general sensation was the result, the Prince and Mr. Thornton coloring deeply and exchanging looks of evident embarrassment. To cap the climax, the angular representative of Western *gaucherie* boldly took the Prince by the hand, which she shook heartily, parting with the expression, heard all over the room, "that's what's the matter." A moment afterwards the Prince left to give vent to his mirth, some said.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

How He Spent Sunday—An Appropriate Admonition.

Prince Arthur returned from Washington to New York on Saturday night, and yesterday morning, accompanied by the British Consul and five other gentlemen, he attended service at Trinity Church. On his entrance the national anthem of Great Britain was played. The regular services of the day were solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, the Rev. Mr. Whipple, and the Rev. Dr. Vinton. The Rev. Dr. Dix preached the sermon from the 15th verse, 25th chapter of St. Matthew, on the parable of the talents, in which he taught that every one has his accountability proportioned to the position he holds in the world. The music consisted of the ordinary service, including the *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, the anthem "The Grace of God that Bringeth Salvation," and the offertory "And the Glory of the Lord," from Handel's "Messiah." Mr. A. H. Messiter conducted the music of the choir, while John P. Morgan presided at the great organ. A solo in the anthem sung by Master Lindig, a chorister of remarkable strength of voice and purity of expression, was greatly admired. It was noticed as a singular coincidence that a lesson for the 30th day was the 146th Psalm, in which occurs the caution, "Put not your trust in princes nor in any child of man, for there is no help in them." The choir boys, as they intoned this verse, seemed to relish the sentiment hugely, and their untimely though excusable mirth was with some difficulty repressed. A large crowd was present during the services. The Prince occupied the same seat which his elder brother occupied when he worshipped in old Trinity; and after the departure of the distinguished visitor, a number of young ladies rushed into the pew, one at a time, to enjoy the ecstacy of sitting where a live prince had sat.

After leaving Trinity the Prince was in a few minutes once more in his comfortable rooms at the Brevoort, and, making some slight changes in his dress, lunched with the members of his suite at 1 o'clock. Several visitors soon after called and sent up their cards—among others Moses H. Grinnell, William Butler Duncan, and E. V. Sleighton—all of whom met with a cordial and polite reception. Half an hour was spent in social conversation, when the Prince expressed his desire to take a walk in order to brush up an appetite for dinner.

About 3 o'clock, accompanied by his suite and Mr. Thornton, he left the hotel and walked off rapidly up Fifth avenue. The gentlemen all wore dark overcoats, light pants, high hats, scarfs, and carried canes of bamboo or some other light material. The party was thoroughly English in style and appearance, and attracted much attention in the street. The Prince, wearing a coat buttoned tightly around him at the waist, holding his elbows somewhat out from his body, and bending forward at the shoulders, looked a little awkward and ungainly, but his abilities as a pedestrian are beyond criticism, and Weston, Topley, or Westhall would have died with chagrin and envy could they have witnessed his performance of yesterday.

Rapidly passing up the avenue, and looking neither to the right nor the left, the party soon reached the Park, and turning into one of the smoothly graded paths, redoubled a pace which had been quick before. Several people had followed the visitors from the avenue, and many joined the throng in the Park, so that by the time the lower end of the Mall was reached nearly a hundred people were keeping up a sort of dog-trot in the rear of the Englishmen. Mr. Thornton looked around and saw the rabble following in their wake, and at once led off down a by-path in the direction of the Eighth avenue at an increase of speed, with the evident object of leaving his persecutors behind, and soon accomplished his purpose, for his pace was a hot one, and was not kept up long by many, even for the doubtful privilege of looking at a live prince.

Going up the west side of the Park, the party gradually swung around to the Ramble and the Lakes, the Prince evidently enjoying his tramp thoroughly, and gazing with an admiring eye upon the many beauties which cannot be seen nor appreciated while carriage riding. Soon after four the party took up the homeward march, and keeping up the same rapid gait, passed the gauntlet of admiring eyes on the avenue, and reached the hotel again at half-past five, having covered in the two hours and a half of absence eleven or twelve miles.

At 7 o'clock the Prince and party dined. The remainder of the evening was spent socially in his rooms, and in writing letters home.

To-morrow he will drive again, and probably go up the Bloomingdale road to High Bridge. In the evening, attended by his suite, he will dine with Mr. William B. Duncan.

THE COMING MORMON WAR.

Some Excitement Among the Gentiles at Corinne.

The Corinne (Utah) *Reporter* of January 22 says:—

Many were the rumors circulated yesterday in regard to the hostile attitude of our Mormon brethren on every side. Some said they were confident of an early attack being made upon our city if the Cullom bill passes, in which case, of course, it would be razed to the ground by the enraged polygamists, without warning or without mercy. This paper has frequently made mention of the abject helplesness of the Gentile citizens of this Territory, in case anything was done by the Government to offend our fanatic neighbors, who are already frenzied to desperation at the first mention of interfering with their inhuman mode of life. Should the Cullom bill pass, of which there is but little doubt, the most inhuman outrages by those whose peculiar notions and practices are interfered with may not be unlooked for, for they will certainly come. While we would avoid creating any undue alarm which must necessarily retard the best interests of our Territory, we cannot sit idly by and console ourselves upon such promises as a well-retained attorney made to his client. When the client, with tears in his eyes, approached his paid savior and warned him of the extra exertions his enemies were making to hang him, the bland attorney, already well paid and free from harm himself, says:—"Well, you just let them hang you if they want to. I'll make 'em sweat for it if they do." Now this is just what we don't want. We pay the Government in loyalty and taxes for the protection we ask, and we don't want to wait till after death to have our favors reciprocated. There is danger of a barbarous attack here any day, and it is quite as true there is no protection here for those not of the Mormon faith Will the Government take the hint? Since writing the above we are advised of an enthusiastic meeting being held down town, at which a military organization is being perfected for the defense of the city, should the necessity arise. Late news from the adjacent Mormon settlements have evidently aroused the citizens to a realizing sense of the situation, which calls for action. The Government will be petitioned for protection.

A CONSPIRACY FOILED.

Rescuing Burglars from the Hudson County Jail—The Wall to have been Demolished and the Keeper Murdered.

The sentence of the two notorious New York burglars, Edward Rodgers and John O'Niel, to the Trenton prison, created a stir among the gang of which they are members, and their associates determined, if possible, to rescue them. The desperadoes belong to a gang known as the "Invincibles," of the Sixth and Fourteenth wards. Rodgers, whose sentence is twenty years, is well known by the alias of "Skins," and has served one term for a similar offense. The gang numbers thirty odd. Immediately after the sentence, nearly all the Invincibles being in Court, one of them managed to communicate with Rodgers, as he was going into the court-room, to be on the look out that night. A note was also sent to Rodgers, with the following written thereon:—"Keep a close watch for us." Meantime, Mr. Jones, Keeper of the prison, heard of the intended raid, and Chief Robinson was also made aware of the fact. Eight extra men were detailed to guard the outside of the jail, while Mr. Jones took precautions to have the inside well watched. Some of the officers were stationed inside the Court House, so that they could command unobserved a full view of the prison. During the night, several suspicious persons were seen in the neighborhood until a late hour, but the police force being large no demonstration was made. Yesterday, their plans were exposed to one of the New York ward detectives. They had intended to force an entrance to the rear of the prison through the washhouse wall. Rodgers and his companion were to secure the night watchman, and thus make their escape in turn. If they had failed to pick the locks, then the night watchman was to be compelled to open the cell doors, then be immediately seized and gagged, and if necessary, he was to be murdered.

REVELS.

An Interview with the Newly-Elected Negro Senator—How He Looks and What He will Do.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Hiram R. Revels, the colored radical Senator-elect from Mississippi, arrived here to-day and is stopping with his friend, Mr. George T. Downing, the colored restaurateur of the House, on Capitol Hill. Some fifty colored men visited him this afternoon. He received their congratulations and said that, for the sake of his race, he felt proud of his elevation. Last evening a social party was given in his honor by Professor Wilson, the colored President of the Freedmen's Bank, at his house on I. street, where a correspondent called and had a brief conversation with the first colored man ever elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Revels is a thick-set mulatto, with a decidedly African but pleasant physiognomy, and bland, agreeable manner. He was born in North Carolina, and educated in Ohio, and is about forty-five years of age. His credentials will probably be presented to-morrow, though he will not be able to take his seat until the State is admitted. Being asked whether he expected his right would be recognized, he said:—"O, yes; I have no reason to doubt it."

Correspondent—What will be the first duty intrusted to you on entering the Senate?

Mr. Revels—Well, as the Legislature of Mississippi has passed a resolution, which you have doubtless seen, requesting Congress to remove the political disabilities of certain citizens of the State, it will be my duty to present that resolution to the Senate.

Correspondent—You then propose to take ground as a Senator impartially for the whites as well as blacks?

Mr. Revels—Certainly; I come as a representative of the State, irrespective of color.

Correspondent—But as a representative of the radical party?

Mr. Revels—Certainly; as representatives of the Republican party of the State, they call us radicals, but still I am for the people, and the interests of the State at large.

Mr. Revels, clad in a suit of black, with his not very curly, closely-trimmed hair, with his cheeks cleanly shaven, leaving a closely-cropped beard on his chin, with his face all smiling and his soft brown hand softly stroking the correspondent's knee, looked as benignant and philanthropic as one could wish. The lively conversation of some twenty colored ladies and gentlemen rippled in his rear, and anxious glances were cast towards him, which impelled the questioner to cut the conversation short, but one or two further interrogatories were therefore ventured.

Correspondent—Is it likely that you will have any important proposition to submit to the Senate; any measure of your own?

Mr. Revels—Well, as to that I cannot yet say. I don't think of anything at present beyond what I have mentioned.

Correspondent—I suppose you will be apt to take a decided part in debate when you are fairly on the floor. The fact that you were once a preacher would denote that you were liable to talk a bit. How is it, Mr. Downing?

Mr. Downing, who overheard this part of the conversation, replied:—"If there is anything that Mr. Revels is particularly competent to do, I should say it is to talk."

"Well," said Mr. Revels in his most genial tones, "there's one thing you'll find out about me; I don't talk when I haven't got anything to say. I never made a habit of it. I always listen to a debate on an important question with great interest. Ever since I can remember I've been interested in legislative debates. If there is anything to say when I am present and have the right to speak, which hasn't been said by others and which can do good, I shall say it; but I never speak for the sake of putting myself forward or getting my name into print. I may have considerable to say, but I can't yet tell."

In fact, the demeanor of Mr. Revels and his talk about himself were almost unexceptionable. He seemed to be by no means an imposing presence, but rather that of one seeking to please all whom he meets, though there is no telling but he may flame out as a raging orator on the Senate floor before the close of his short term, which ends in March, 1871. He looks like a man able to take care of himself in his own way, and who will not suffer himself to be brow-beaten even by Sumner.

EXCITEMENT AT HEMPSTEAD PLAINS

Attempt to Murder A. T. Stewart's Agent—He is Robbed of $2070.

An account has been given of the robbery by highwaymen of a Mr. Leffert Bergen at Hyde Park on Friday last, which was not altogether correct. It appears that Mr. Bergen is the agent of A. T. T. Stewart, Esq., in his purchase of the Hempstead Plains property, delivering the deeds therefor, and receiving the money for the farmers, who would often call upon him for large sums. This made it necessary for Mr. Bergen to constantly have about him considerable money, which fact, it is supposed, became known to the robbers. Friday, at 2 P. M., he left in the train for Jamaica, intending to change the money he had with him, about $2000, for a check, and called on Judge Fosdeck of that place for this purpose; but, as the Judge was engaged, he deferred it until Monday. While at Jamaica he called only at four places and did not show his money at either place. He left Jamaica by the 6 o'clock Northport train for home, arriving at Hyde Park at 6·15. Neither on the train nor at Jamaica did he notice any suspicious parties. He left the station immediately on its arrival, walking up the track, having first taken off his overcoat, carrying it on his arm. About a quarter of a mile from the station is a large manure heap; just as he had reached this and as he was leaving the track going down the embankment, a flash, a deafening report, and a bullet whizzing by his face warned him of danger. Before he could entirely recover himself he saw the robber at his side with a revolver pointed at his head. This man he managed to knock down, but was immediately shot by another, the ball passing through his leg, and at nearly the same time was struck by a third. Thus overcome, and being completely at the mercy of his assailants, to rob him was an easy matter. The three highwaymen secured all the money upon Mr. Bergen's person, amounting to $2070, and then made off, leaving him in a deplorable condition. He succeeded in reaching a neighboring house, where his friends, who had been notified, found him.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Retrenchment—The Congressional Estimates not Reduced—Early Relief of Navy Yard Employes—Alterations in United States Steamers.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

It is a fact that while Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has cut down the estimates of all the departments, it is noticed that the estimates for the legislative, or, in other words, the Congressional estimates, have not been reduced from the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Retrenchment and economy will not answer for Congressional expenses, they cannot be reduced, but must apply to the departments, where reductions by the wholesale have been made of the estimates. Economy is wise and proper, but it should be an intelligent economy, based on thorough investigation of the actual wants of each department, by consulting the Secretaries of the departments, who it is presumed know the needs of their respective branches, and their opinions should have weight with the Committee on Appropriations and Congress.

U. S. Steamer Colossus, formerly the Kalamazoo.

It is proposed by the Navy Department to alter the U. S. steamer Colossus, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by removing her turrets, build casemates, and furnish her with a battery of thirty 15-inch guns, for which the Bureau of Ordnance have estimated and will cost $200,000.

Other alterations in the vessel are also contemplated, which, with the guns, will cost in the aggregate about $1,500,000. Whether these alterations are made will depend on the action of Congress in the matter of the submitted estimates for the fiscal year 1870-71.

Light Ahead for the Navy Yard Employes.

To-day Senator Cragin, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, will offer a bill authorizing transfers from one appropriation to another—which has always been the practice until the present fiscal year (having been forbidden by Congress), which will, it is thought, be promptly passed. If so, the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering will have the necessary funds to resume work at the several navy yards, and the suspension of the workmen will be of short duration.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 31—11 A. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; 1865s, old, 87; 1867s, 86½; ten-forties, 84⅜. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 103⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—11 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 77f. 7c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 31.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 31—1 P. M.—American securities quiet; Erie firmer at 20½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d. Pork dull at 100s. Lard dull.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	40
Con. Stock Scrip....	95½	Western Union Tele	35½
do. scrip.....	94	Toledo & Wabash R.	53⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail....	24⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R com	71⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.......	95⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	85½
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	84⅝	Adams Express.......	64
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex d.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19½
Chi. and N. W. com..	72⅛	United States........	51
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89	Gold.....................	121⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.......	116½	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Jan. 31, 1870.

Monetary affairs continue to wear an easy look in our market, though the supply and demand are a trifle better balanced than during the early part of the past week. The change is not great, however, and is due to a more active business demand at home and more than the usual shipments of currency westward for several days. There still remains a redundancy of money, which lenders find it difficult to place at satisfactory rates.

The New York market for the past week has been glutted with bank currency and specie beyond all precedent, and the former is frequently loaned without interest. It is quite possible that the statement of our banks this evening may show increased reserves, though we anticipate otherwise, from the cause assigned above. We quote call loans at 5 per cent. on Government collaterals, and choice business paper at 7@8 per cent. discount.

Gold this morning has been quiet, and there is no speculative activity in our market. The opening sales were made at 121⅝, sold as low as 121⅛, and stood at noon at about 121¼.

Government bonds are rather quiet, with sales at about ⅛ per cent. lower than at the close of business on Saturday.

The Stock market was quiet at Saturday's prices. In State loans, sales of the War Loan coupons at 103½, and of the third series of 6s at 100⅝ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was neglected; sales at 47⅝ and 47·69, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¼. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 53⅝; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾, b o. 36 was offered for North Pennsylvania; 51½ for Minehill; and 34½ for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal stocks there was a small sale of Schuylkill preferred at 14⅝, b. o., and 2¾ was bid for Lehigh.

Bank shares were out of favor; sales of Philadelphia at 159. Ocean Oil Company stock was taken at ¾. Passenger Railroad shares were inquired after, but there was not a single sale.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New.c.	100⅝	12 sh Leh Val...ls.	53⅝
$1100 do.....ls.	100⅝	17 sh Leh V R.......	53⅝
$600 do..ls..2d.	100⅝	100 sh Read R..b60.	47¾
$2000 do.......c.	100⅝	21 do...s5wn.	47⅝
$2000 do.......2d.	100⅝	100 do..........	47⅝
$000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	103½	100 do.....b30.	47·69
abt$150 Alle Co 5s.sc	74	100 do.....b50.	47¾
$3000 W Jer R 7s....	92½	100 do..........	47⅝
$1000 Leh 6s, 84.....	84	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	28¾
$2900 Pa 6s, 3d se.ls.	108	200 do..ls.b60.	28¾
2 sh Phil Bk..s10.	159	1000 sh Ocean Oil....	¾
32 sh Penna R..ls.	55¼		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; do. 1862, 115½@115⅝; do. 1864, 115¼@115½; do. 1865, 115¼@115½; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114½; do. 1867, do. 114½@114⅝; do. 1868, do., 114½@114¾; 10-40s, 112⅛@112¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121⅛@121¼; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $875@885; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $685@700.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅜; do., 1864, 115¼@115½; do., 1865, 115¼@115½; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 10-40s, 112⅛@112⅜; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 121¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅝; do. 1864, 115⅛@115⅝; do. 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 5s, 10-40, 112⅛@112⅜. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¼@111⅜. Gold, 121@121¼.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121⅜	11·40 A. M.	121¼
10·21 "	121⅛	11·45 "	121⅛
10·57 "	121¼	12·20 P. M.	121¼
11·35 "	121⅛		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The speculative feeling has largely abandoned the Gold Room, the fluctuations in the premium being so slight as to present few temptations to the heavier operators. The price has been strong and steady, however, the strength of exchange and the increasing specie payments creating a fair demand. The steadiness of the market was quite evident toward the close, when, despite the sensational stories regarding the programme of the Treasury for February, the fluctuations hardly exceeded a half per cent. Before these lines are in type the telegraph will doubtless bring us the real facts as to the plans of Mr. Boutwell for the ensuing month. The disposition to be on the 'bull' side of gold has been encouraged by the easier rates for carrying balances, the figure in some instances favoring the holder as against the borrower.

"Money was in abundant supply to borrowers on call at rates ranging from four to six per cent., with exceptional transactions at three and seven. Commercial paper was in demand at seven to nine per cent. Foreign exchange closed dull and firm at a decline from the rates ruling in the early portion, when some of the speculators in gold had sought to assist their movement by manipulating the sterling market.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks is again favorable in all respects. The increase in specie is over a million, and in legal tenders over two millions, making a total gain in the reserve of over three millions. As the increase in their liabilities is only two and a half millions, the gain in the surplus over the legal reserve is two and a half millions. This surplus is now the remarkable sum of $36,242,089."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels in lots, at $4·25@4·37½ for superfine; $4·50@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·87½ ℔ barrel. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is not so strong, and the demand is less active. Sales of 1200 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·25. Rye may be quoted at 98c.@$1 ℔ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the decline noted on Saturday. Sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 87@91c.—the latter rate for prime dry. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 53@55c.

Barley is dull, with sales of 1000 bushels Canada at $1·20. 1500 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·20, delivered.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is wanted at $30 ℔ ton.

Whisky is in better demand. 70 barrels wood-bound Pennsylvania and Western sold at 99c., and 100 barrels iron-bound Western at $1.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.—There was more doing in Beef Cattle to-day than for some time past, but at a lower range of figures. We quote choice at 9@9½c.; prime at 8½@8¾c.; fair to good at 7½@8¼c.; and common at 5@7½c. ℔ lb. gross. The receipts footed up 2070 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
63 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9.
35 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@8½.
56 Dennis Smith, Western, 6½@8½.
38 Daengler & McCleese, Delaware, 5@7½.
100 P. McFillen, Western, 7@9½.
70 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@9½.
50 James S. Kirk, Chester co., 7½@9.
47 B. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@9½.
100 James McFillen, Western, 7@8½.
50 E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9.
100 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9.
226 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9½.
117 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7@9.
76 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@9½.
40 H. Chain, Western Penna., 6@8.
110 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7@9½.
88 J. & L. Frank, Virginia 7@8½.
81 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 7@8¼.
96 Hope & Co., Western, 7@8½.
62 H. Frank, Virginia, 7@8½.
54 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
30 J. J. Chain, Western, 5@6½.
125 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 7@9¼.
58 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8¼@9½.
20 L. Horne, Delaware, 5½@6½.
92 S. Frank, Western, 6@7.
41 John McArdle, Western, 6½@9½.
70 R. Mayne, Western, 5½@8½.

Cows and Calves were in moderate demand, with sales of 150 head at $50@70. Springers may be quoted at $45@60.

Sheep—The market was dull at lower figures. Sales of 10,000 head at the Park Drove Yard at 5@6½c., and 5000 head at the Avenue Drove Yard at 6@8c. per lb., the latter for extra.

Hogs were in good demand at an advance. Sales of 2057 head at $13@13·75 per 100 lbs. for corn fed. A choice lot was sold at $14.

—The reader will search in vain through recent English poetry for a finer poem than "The Lovers of Gudrun," the last story in the new part of Morris' "Earthly Paradise."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Arrived, steamship Port-au-Prince, from Jacmel and Gonaives.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 31

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
7 A. M........37 | 11 A. M.......44 | 2 P. M.........42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Emma G., Webber, Cardenas, Workman & Co.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Charleston via Wilmington, Del., D. Cooper.
Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffers, Providence, D. Cooper.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, 36 hours from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Cathcart, Ross, 6 days from James river, with lumber to M. Boker.
Schr American Eagle, Watt, 8 days from James river, with railroad ties to Albright & Finley.
Schr Jesse Clark, Clark, 10 days from Savannah, with railroad iron to Naylor & Co.
Schr Bucephalus, Carrigan, from Provincetown.

The cargo of molasses per brig Josephine, from Matanzas, is consigned to Messrs. S. Morris Waln & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, hence, at New York yesterday.
Brig Mary Rice, Boyce, hence for Laguayra, with an assorted cargo, put into St. Thomas 16th inst., with loss of foremast and bowsprit, and will have to discharge in order to refit.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 21st inst.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence for Pantego, at Newbern, N. C., 28th inst.
Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst., and sailed 24th for Leechville, N. C.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, for New York, went to sea from Galveston 17th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT HAS BEEN MAY BE.

From the N. Y. World.

In 1834 the tax valuation of real estate in the city of New York was $123,000,000. During that year a great inflation of prices was begun by the sudden addition of between thirty and forty millions to the loanable funds of the State banks, in the shape of Government deposits transferred to them from the Bank of the United States. So quickly did the inflation act, that within two years the tax valuation increased 90 per cent., and in 1836 stood at $234,000,000. Of course, speculation ran riot, and the winners in the game believed it would continue to eternity. But as it was not sustained by renewed emissions of paper capital, nor backed by any legal-tender act, such as have operated to prolong the present inflation, that of 1836 could not last long. Accordingly it came to an end early the next year in a quick collapse and bankruptcy almost general, followed by a severe and protracted season of depression. The misery, the horror of 1837 is being oftener related now by those who witnessed it than heeded by those who might profit by the warning of the story. They need not be dwelt upon here. But that story has a sequel, which a long series of years was needed to develop, and which shows that the evil consequences of sudden inflations of the currency are by no means limited to the bankruptcy and ruin which immediately attend on the explosions in which such inflations are apt to end. Those consequences are found to be not merely such as follow the wrecking of commercial houses, but such as indicate an actual impoverishment of the country, and prove that inflations waste and destroy and result in real poverty, which years and years of quiet industry and trade are needed to repair. How many years were needed to repair the losses of the short season of speculation which preceded 1837?

From 234 millions in 1836, the tax valuation fell to 196 millions in 1837. This was, however, only the beginning of a steady decline which continued until 1843, when the amount was only 165 millions; and though from that year there was a gradual yearly improvement, yet it was so slow that not until 1852, which was sixteen years after the high estimates of 1836 were made, were those estimates again reached. During those sixteen years population had very nearly doubled, trade and industry had continued their efforts to accumulate wealth, and, in addition to the area occupied by the city of 1836, another area of equal extent had been covered with new structures more valuable than the old ones. So that to say the valuation of 1852 barely excelled that of 1836 is the same as saying that at the end of sixteen years the real property of the city had fallen to be worth in the market only half as much, lot for lot, building for building, and person for person, as it was worth at the beginning of that period.

Or if it be thought unfair to compare with the exceptional valuation established in times like those of 1836, let us go back to the quiet and moderate days of 1832, when the amount was 104 millions, and compare the proportion which that would give to each inhabitant the proportion of each in 1850. Doing so, we find that in the former year that proportion was $528, and in the latter only $402; showing a relative decline in eighteen years, as a result of the wasteful effects of the intermediate season of inflation, equal to 25 per cent., instead of a large relative increase such as there would have been if nothing unusual had happened to retard accumulation.

The tax valuations are not offered as proof of actual market prices of property, but merely as indicating variations in market prices; for which purpose they are as trustworthy as any proof to be had, if the period under observation be a long one, as in the present case, although for a short period they would not be worth much, owing to the slowness with which they follow the rise and fall of market prices. Probably in 1836 houses and lots sold considerably higher, and in 1837 and 1838 much lower, than the tax records would indicate. But inasmuch as real estate is liable to greater fluctuations in price than personal property, perhaps the movement of the latter, as shown by the tax valuations of different years, will give a better idea of the progress in wealth of a commercial city. Now, in 1834 the tax valuation of personal property in New York was $63,000,000. In 1836 it had increased to $76,000,000. In 1837 it fell to $67,000,000; and it continued to fall, with but slight interruption, until 1849, when it was only $58,000,000.

To state the matter with relation to the increase of population, the proportion of personal property to each inhabitant was, in 1836, $260, and in 1849, $124; showing a relative decrease of 53 per cent. in thirteen years. Or, going back far enough to pass over the period of inflation, we find that in 1832 the proportion to each inhabitant was $192; comparing which with the proportion in 1849, which was $124, there is shown to have been a decline in seventeen years of 35 per cent., instead of an increase, as there should have been.

Tell the well-to-do citizen of New York that causes are now working which will not merely prevent any increase in the value of his real or personal property during the coming sixteen years, but will actually reduce the gold value of both to one-half what it is at present; or tell him that at the end of that period the one will have lost one-fourth and the other one-third of the value it had before the war, and he will be apt to laugh derisively. And yet the causes which worked to bring on the disastrous crash of 1837, and the long stagnation and depression which followed, were only two: one of them a fire, which destroyed eighteen millions of dollars' worth of buildings and goods; and the other, and more efficient, the sudden expansion of the currency by the transfer of thirty or forty millions of bank deposits; while what have we now? We have yet to meet what we have not yet met, but cannot escape from meeting and bearing as best we can, the consequences and sequels of a combustion in the furnace of war of nine thousand millions' worth, and an inflation of four hundred millions of repudiated yet forced currency.

Many of us are trying to think that a "good time," which has already lasted seven years or more despite continued predictions of disaster, must needs last forever. But so long as the problem of the currency remains unsolved the lapse of time should cause apprehension—not confidence. In fact, one reason why the bubble has endured so long is that Congress has feared to touch it, lest it explode beneath their fingers. Many others who realize the gravity of the situation are fondly hoping our rulers will contrive some way for "letting us down easy"—as if they could find out some royal road leading out of the road to ruin, or span with legislation the yawning abysm in our resources where nine thousand millions once was but now is not. Congress has been five years about it, and done nothing yet; but, do what it may, there are laws which it never enacted and can never stay, hinder, or repeal—the laws of trade—which will always vindicate themselves in the end and in their own sure way. Seven years is long for a "good time" to last. Let him who has secured his gains rejoice and take care of them. Seven also was the number of fat beeves the king saw in his dream, but for all that seven lean ones closed the procession.

THE INSURGENTS OF THE RED RIVER.

From the London Nation.

As far as we can see, the British Government has only one course to pursue with the insurgent "Winnipeggers," as the derisive Americans call them, and that is to wait quietly till summer arrives, and then restore the imperial authority, if necessary, by an expedition as powerful as that which overthrew King Theodore. The case of the insurgents is no doubt very remarkable, and in one respect exceptional, but they are pleading it in a way to which no government that intends to continue existing can possibly submit. They are appealing to a foreign power to assist them in repelling a legal jurisdiction set over them by Parliament, and in the meantime resisting that jurisdiction by force of arms. Technically they have no case at all. The few thousand settlers in revolt on the Red river do not form a colony in the modern sense of that term, that is, a dependent State owing allegiance to her Majesty in the last resort, but wielding many of the powers of sovereignty; but are simply a body of squatters within her Majesty's dominion, who have been allowed to do very much as they pleased, but who are none the less bound to obey the authority set over them, provided only that the authority is British. They seem to see this themselves, for in the Declaration of Independence issued on the 8th of December at Fort Garry, "President" John Bruce declares, on behalf of the Provisional Government, that the settlers have been transferred without their own consent to "a foreign power," and intimates that they are rebelling against that, but the assertion is absolutely without foundation. The Canadian Dominion is as much a part of her Majesty's realm as the county of Cornwall, and the settlers have as much legal right to resist their annexation to Canada as the people of Cromarty would have to resist the fusion of their oddly-divided county into Ross and Sutherland shires. In driving out Mr. Macdougall, if he were legally appointed—a fact of which there is some doubt—they are resisting the Queen's representative, and resistance of that kind cannot be tolerated if the Empire is to hold together. It is one thing to allow a colony, organized by Parliament with a view to its ultimate independence, to go free after a regular vote and negotiation, and quite another to permit a handful of settlers to kick out the royal flag and transfer the territories they happen to roam over to a foreign power. The Winnipeggers claim the whole Northwest, of which they do not occupy a thousandth part, and are said to intend to appeal to President Grant that they and "their" possessions may be included within the Union. It is quite impossible for any government to put up with coercion of that kind, and great as the difficulties in the way of action are, they must be faced, and faced by Great Britain. It is her authority which is resisted, and not that of Canada, for the settlers have not formed themselves into a colony willing to accept a British Governor, in which case we might have waited a few years for the fusion ordered by Parliament; but into a State claiming independence, and intending to request admittance into the Union. The difficulty of exerting British power at that distance and in such a locality is very great, but it must be faced, as similar difficulties were faced in Abyssinia, or we must be content to allow that British authority can be safely defied whenever it is inconvenient to exert it—that is, we must surrender the first idea of empire. It is greatly to be regretted that a force cannot be despatched to the Red river at once, but that is, we presume, impossible. We cannot proceed by the natural route through Minnesota, the republic forbidding transit for troops across its territory, and action by the Canadian route involves the march of a thousand men, with arms, ammunition, and baggage—that is, practically of 2000 men and 1500 horses—through an impervious forest in which every pound of forage must be carried, and every step of the road must be cut with the axe, a work which in winter may be pronounced impossible. The men would die of cold and want of provisions, or arrive too exhausted to be of service. There is nothing to do but wait; but, the weather once favorable, that road must be made at any expense, and the Red River brought back to its allegiance, if necessary by force. The danger of American complications, though no doubt considerable, must be faced as courageously as may be, with full consciousness that it is serious, but a full resolve also not to suffer it to enfeeble an Imperial policy. If we are to remain in North America at all, we must act in our own dominions without this incessant reference to the ideas of statesmen who never deflect their own policy out of any deference to us. There is neither dignity nor safety in this perpetual apprehension of a power which knows perfectly well that war with Great Britain would be the gravest event in its history, and if not insulted or assailed, will at least choose a great occasion for so great a struggle. The Union does not want the Red River at the price of a seven years' war.

But we may be asked, although these settlers in Lake Winnepeg are legally in the wrong, may they not have a moral justification for their action? That is only to ask again the old question of the limit to the right of insurrection. Has every community, however small, the right to destroy an organization, however great, because it thinks that by such destruction it may benefit itself? May the people of the Orkneys morally claim a right to set up for themselves? We dare say the few thousands of people represented at Fort Garry would be a good deal happier if their possessions formed a State of the Union, and if they governed themselves in the rough way they like, and if they were exempt from any fear of Canadian taxation, and if they were left in full enjoyment of their practical monopoly in waste land. We do not know that they would be, but we are quite willing to assume that they know their own business best. But then the happiness of Red River settlers is surely not the ultimate end of the world's politics, or even of those of North America; and it is as certain as anything of that kind can be that the world and the continent would both be injured by the independence of the Red River. The world would be injured because its freest and most civilized State would be proclaimed powerless to hold her own, a failure in organization and in ideal; and North America would lose its greatest prospect, the rise of two great and friendly but different political civilizations. The plan of the Canadian Dominion is a very great and very wise one, and we cannot admit the right of a few thousand settlers, whether half-breeds of whole-breeds, to mar it either for the sake of their own personal dignity or their own personal comfort. We regret greatly that they should suffer, we would make any concession compatible with the general policy, and are not without respect for the kind of self-esteem bred by political isolation and the habit of independence; but those feelings, though they would induce us to spare after subjugation, would not induce us to avoid subduing. The British Parliament and the immense majority of persons in British America have agreed to found there a grand State; and any group of individuals who cannot approve the plan must either endure it patiently or depart. They cannot be allowed to stand in the way either of the imperial career, or of the destiny which the whole empire deems the most fortunate for the vast territory in which their "settlement" is but a pretentious village.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT—ITS EFFECT ON PARTIES AND POLITICIANS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The undoubting prophecies of the *Sun* for the last six months being about to be fulfilled by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, it is well for party leaders to inquire what will be its effect upon the politics of the country.

That the amendment will ever be rescinded is but the dream of simpletons. It belongs to that class of movements that tread no steps backwards. It will stand, and its provisions will be enforced. Its adoption having closed a long and bitter controversy, any attempt to resist its operations will be frowned down by the people. The politician who does not recognise and respect this fact may be allowed to count one at the polls on the day of election, but will be taught that he is unfit to lead a great party.

The amendment confers the ballot upon about 900,000 negroes, 800,000 of whom reside in the old slaveholding States. It gives the suffrage to 86,000 in three Southern States which the Democratic party now hold tenaciously, namely: in Kentucky, 47,000; in Maryland, 34,500; in Delaware, 4500—a force which may prove sufficient to revolutionize their politics if it should all be thrown against that party.

The old leaders of public opinion in the late insurgent States intend to faithfully perform the conditions of their restoration to the Union, negro suffrage included. It is to these leaders and their followers that the Democracy of the North must look for their allies in the South. If these Southern Democrats alienate from their party the mass of the 800,000 colored voters, all the old slaveholding States will cast their electoral votes against the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Will the Southern Democracy be guilty of such infatuation? By no means; on the contrary, they will seek to revolutionize the politics of their several States by cultivating the negro vote. And this fact will inevitably rule out of the list of Democratic candidates for the Presidency in 1872 every Northern Democrat who has made himself conspicuous in his hostility to the fifteenth amendment, and has avowed his intention to resist its provisions. Unless we are to witness conversions as marvellous as that of Saul of Tarsus, this will dispose of all such aspirants as Pendleton, Hendricks, Packer, and Hoffman, as effectually as if they had already shuffled off their mortal coil. The Southern delegates to the nominating convention would not sacrifice success in their own States by ministering to the fruitless ambition of such candidates.

The higher probability is, that because of radical differences between Southern and Northern Democrats, and the deep-seated chagrin, not to say anger, which the former feel toward the latter for accompanying them through so many years toward the precipice of 1861, and then refusing to take the plunge with them—nay, more, stretching out their arms to push them over into its abyss—we say, the higher probability is, that the Democrats of each section of the Union will present a candidate of their own. The rapidly developing tendency to break up existing parties because of the disappearance from the arena of the issues upon which they were founded will powerfully contribute toward this result.

Party chiefs, whose convictions do not strike beneath the skin, may try to avert this catastrophe by casting about in search of a candidate upon whom they can compromise their differences. Nor would the search be wholly in vain. The imposing figure of Chief Justice Chase would immediately arrest the eye. He is a genuine Democrat, and thoroughly orthodox on negro suffrage. In the Free-Soil struggle of 1848 he presided over the convention which nominated Van Buren, and was then a favorite of the New York Barnburners. He is highly esteemed at the North, is popular at the South, and is a very Talleyrand for forming successful coalitions. Then, there is young John Quincy Adams, who believes in the fifteenth amendment, combines an extraordinary degree of talent and tact with rare courage and audacity, springs from a famous old stock, and would give animation to the canvass by reviving the Revolutionary ode of "Adams and Liberty."

Nor need the sticklers for an ingrained Democratic candidate, one dyed in the wool, despair. Governor Seymour has been very reticent of late about the fifteenth amendment, not unwilling, perhaps, to see his rivals and opponents in this State break their necks over a stumbling-block which he preferred to avoid. Even during the campaign of 1868, while he was on his stumping tour in the West, he was wary enough to talk a great deal about finances, and very little about negroes. And though he could not find time to attend the last Democratic State Convention, he has since found ample leisure to attend State conventions about the canals and about cheeses, and we think he would not object to running for the Presidency once more. And there is long-headed Sanford E. Church, for whom New York cast her thirty-three votes so many times in the last National Convention; he is a Democrat of the old and honest school, as well as a man of transcendent ability, and has kept very quiet about negro suffrage.

But if the Democracy want a candidate who has known neither variableness nor shadow of turning, who suffered persecution for the cause during the war, when even Seymour and Pendleton showed the white feather, who has been as silent as the grave for more than a year past about reconstruction and negro suffrage, and who is the very Moses to lead the Southern people, white and black, up out of the house of bondage, we point them to Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio.

But though here is a goodly list to select from—and it might be extended—we adhere to the opinion that the differences between the Northern and Southern Democracy are so irreconcilable that the probability that each will present a candidate of its own is very strong. Yet, let not the Republicans grow merry over the prospect, for the very first serious sign of Democratic division on the Presidency will develop their own incurable diversities of opinion about measures and men, and will be the signal for the disruption, not to say dissolution, of the Republican party, especially if it should have the fatuity to nominate General Grant, with all his family connections and Spanish relationships, for another term.

MR. DAWES' POSITION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Members of Congress are prone to waggery, yet we suspect that one who with sober face talked of Mr. Dawes' retrenchment speech as putting him outside of the Republican party cannot have fully realized the facetiousness of his suggestion. If he had proposed that Mr. Dawes be excluded from the mammoth "ring" of tax-consumers, we might have imagined him in good earnest; but, outside of that ring, we know no Republicans who are not in hearty accord with Mr. Dawes, and rather inclined, where they differ at all, to go beyond him.

Nearly five years have passed since our civil war ended; yet we have five to six hundred army officers drawing pay from the Treasury, yet doing nothing whatever to earn it. It is not their fault that they do not earn their wages. It is our good fortune that we have no present need of their services, and we are entitled to profit by it. The boys who, for $16 per month, carried muskets through blood and fire till the Rebellion was crushed, were then paid off and sent home, as was right; their mustering-out bounty of $50 to $100 each was all the extra they received. The officers, who, since Lee's surrender, have mainly done nothing and been well paid for it, should now be paid off and mustered out as the rank and file were. They should not ask to be paid longer for doing nothing, and, if they did ask, they should not be gratified. We are bound to be just; we cannot afford to be bounteous, much less prodigal. If we are ever to pay our great debt, we must be rigidly, sternly, systematically frugal.

Now, every member of Congress seems to favor public economy in the abstract, while nearly every one opposes it in the concrete. One wants a new judicial district made, whereof his brother or best friend is to be judge, and his cousin or next friend aspires to be marshal. Another wants to increase the salaries of United States judges generally, or at least those of the highest class. Another wants a liberal subsidy for a railroad in which he is interested, or which is calculated to enrich his constituents. Another goes in for a river or harbor improvement advantageous to his district. Another wants a steamship line established and supported from the Treasury. Thus from every side the horseleech's daughters cry "Give! give!" and, while economy is on every lip, the expenditures are swelled by item after item which might be proper if we were out of debt and had an overflowing treasury, but are, in our actual circumstances, clearly unjustifiable.

Mr. Dawes hits the right spot when he proposes to cut down the expenses of Congress with an unsparing hand. Say what you may of extravagance in the departments, we are sure that no one of them, and we doubt that they all together, squander so much money as is fooled away on the minions of the Capitol. Committees are provided with clerks and the edifice filled with supernumeraries of all kinds, to the advancement of no interest on earth but their own. We defy any one familiar with the ins and outs of the Capitol to say that he believes the public business might not be well done by half the persons now employed and at less than half the cost now incurred. The sub-door-keepers, fire-makers, folders, sub-postmasters, etc., etc., swarm like the frogs of Egypt, and are not content with liberal pay for doing little or nothing—they want "twenty per cent. extra," or "the usual extra compensation," or some "extra" lick at the Treasury—no matter what the name so that they get the money. And there is a contant pressure on members and officers to inflict more and more of these lazzaroni on a long-suffering public.

We repeat that the whole country heartily thanks Mr. Dawes for saying the right thing at the right time. He may have been mistaken in this or that item—he may have done injustice to a worthy functionary by this or that comparison—but he is right in the main, right in purpose, and right in the effect his demonstration is certain to produce. Whether Congress shall or shall not be governed by his suggestions, it will surely be affected by them, so that the appropriations for the next fiscal year will be considerably less than they would have been had he kept silence. And for this he will be thanked and honored in nearly every household whose bread is not buttered from the Federal Treasury.

MR. PHILLIPS AND HIS BILLION DOLLARS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The power of habit is prodigious. Here is the Anti-Slavery Society holding its annual meeting in Boston in behalf of the abolition of slavery, as persistently as if slavery were still a flourishing "institution," calling for bold and gallant spirits to attack it. This society once was a busy affair, and dealt with a great subject, and was unsparing in its blows. Now, however, the ingenuity of its members seems to be mainly devoted to finding appropriate topics for discussion. The chief part of their meetings is occupied, apparently, in showing how several other matters are connected with slavery—or, at least, might be, if slavery were not dead and buried. For the rest, certain Congressmen furnish convenient targets for abuse and hard names at each annual meeting; and afterwards it is understood that the members mollify their angry passions with tea and toast. Amongst those Congressmen noticed this year are Senators Trumbull and Ross, who were described as "half-baked lawyers" and "half-fledged statesmen"—though we do not remember anything specially callow in the appearance of those gentlemen.

But the "land and money question" was perhaps the great discovery in the way of a topic for discussion at this meeting. Resolutions were adopted declaring that "the voter in the position of the negro race needs land to make him independent, and also pecuniary aid." This great idea Mr. Phillips elaborates in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. "The whole nation," he begins, "recognizes the fitness and necessity of securing land to the negro. Unless he has a homestead to stand upon, "the ballot and his civil rights will be worse than empty forms—they will be real evils." Is this so? Then Mr. Phillips' notion of suffrage is evidently that it requires a property qualification, and not only a property qualification but a landed interest! For certainly Mr. Phillips does not concede that the negro is less qualified to vote than the white man, and more than half of the white voters have no lands or homesteads: it is clear, therefore, that this statesman contends that suffrage ought to be restricted to landowners. We have seen Mr. Phillips in many *roles*, but hardly in one so remarkable as this.

Nor is the land all—"it is proposed that the nation shall lend the negro money." For, without money, "how shall he break up the soil, fence, build, or cultivate? Where is his mule to come from?" To this knock-down question it appears that a certain political economist has given the brief answer, "Root, hog, or die"—an answer which quite enrages the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and moves it to declare this response to be that of "a philosopher who prints a journal on stolen cotton for thirty years." In paying his respects to the same economist, Mr. Phillips expressed the quite inhuman desire to "strip Horace Greeley, and put him out upon the prairie, and say to him, 'Root, hog, or die.'"

Meanwhile, the question comes up, how much does the Phillips party think we ought to pay the negro in order to fit him for the ballot? He tells us. "Every negro family can justly claim forty acres of land, one year's support, a furnished cottage, mule and farm tools, and free schools for life." This is all—a very modest demand. Figured in round numbers, at the present prices of mules and cottage furniture, he calculates "this would cost about one thousand millions of dollars." And this we are asked to do, "in order to secure the negro's free voting." Even this billion of dollars which represents "the negro's claim," Mr. Phillips considers to be a very generous proposition of settlement. "I am not sure that, with all its apparent wealth, the nation has anything it has a right to lend him. There might be a fair argument framed to show that he really owns all." And this, in fine, we are told, is the theory of "strong common sense," as opposed to "the cobweb speculations of dreamy theorists." If such, however, be the stuff the Anti-Slavery Society listens to, year after year, we should think it advisable for them to vote that slavery is dead, and thereupon adjourn and make an end of it.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p4

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p9 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23½

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 8t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.
1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 29 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4½ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 2½

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26½

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 31 Two doors above our Old Stand

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Charles Henry Jones, Esq., has been elected Solicitor of the Park Commission.

—An embargo on pigeon-shooting is laid by the S. P. C. A. All who evade it will be punished.

—At the close of the past week there were in this port 8 steamships, 9 ships, 17 barques, 13 brigs, and 33 schooners, making a total of 80.

—A report made by the Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Library shows that during the past year the receipts were $1090·75, and the expenditures $1118·40.

—Colonel Stewart, of the Engineer Bureau, stationed in this city, has been detailed by General Humphreys to make a survey and examination of the harbor at Wilmington, Delaware.

—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to set fire to the carpenter-shop in Harmony street, above Fourth. A sponge, saturated with coal oil, was set on fire close to the wood, but it was fortunately discovered in time to prevent damage.

—Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Delaware, conferred, at St. Augustine's Church, yesterday, the order of the Priesthood on the following-named gentlemen, students of Villa Nova College, Delaware county, Pa., viz.:—Charles A. Marsden, Michael O'Farrell, John Dever, and Timothy O'Donovan.

—About 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, the furniture store of Gould & Co., N. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets, was entered by burglars. They were discovered by Officer Hancock, who gave chase and fired two shots at them without effect. It is believed that the burglars failed to obtain anything.

—Henry Duffy and Charles Burkett, two of the eleven prisoners who escaped on Saturday from the Camden prison, were arrested yesterday morning by officers of the Third district police. Five of the fugitives had crossed the Delaware in a stolen boat, and landed at Shippen street wharf. They were seen by a private watchman in Delaware avenue. Duffy and Burkett were not arrested until several hours had elapsed. The first named had been convicted of highway robbery, and Burkett was awaiting trial.

—The fur store of Mr. Judah Isaacs, No. 808 Arch street, was broken into yesterday at noon, but the depredators were frightened off before they secured any plunder. The street door leading into an entry that passes along the side to the rear of the store, where there is a door leading into the cellar, was left open, as was also the latter. In this way an entrance was obtained to the cellar, where the thieves mounted upon a packing box, and by using a brace and bit, an auger and a saw, broke through the floor and entered the store. In their flight they left the instruments named behind them.

—The annual session of the State Grotto of the Sons and Daughters of Arcanum Ark, of the State of Pennsylvania, was held on Saturday evening, at the hall, Ninth and Spring Garden streets. The report of the Grand Secretary for the past year states that 1408 new members were initiated, making the total membership 4976. The aggregate receipts of the subordinate Grottos amounted to $21,158·10, of which $15,775·05 were paid out during 1869 to sick members and for funeral benefits. There are now twenty-nine Grottos in this city, some of them having a membership of over 400.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 121¼.

—California has rejected the fifteenth amendment.

—Prince Arthur, it is said, will be present at the Peabody obsequies.

—The proposed subsidy to the China Mail line does not appear to be a success.

—One of the Spanish gunboats which recently left New York was wrecked on Colorado reefs.

—An accident occurred on the Pacific Railroad, east of Ogden, on Saturday, by which three persons were killed.

—A New York storekeeper was murdered on Saturday night by a loafer whom he declined to furnish with a lodging.

—A new military department is to be formed of portions of the Department of the East. General Canby is to have command.

—The House Census bill, it is reported, has been defeated in the Senate, consequently the census will be taken under the existing law.

—The receipts of the Union Pacific Railroad for December were not properly given by the telegraph on Friday night. They were $717,000.

—During February a million of gold is to sold by the Sub-Treasury in New York every week, and a million of bonds bought every alternate week.

—Senators Revels and Ames, of Mississippi, have arrived in Washington. The former is a colored man, and it is proposed to give him Jeff. Davis' old seat.

—Hon. G. Hoar, a brother of Attorney-General Hoar, has ready a defense of the administration, in answer to charges of extravagance made by Mr. Dawes.

—San Luis Potosi has declared its independence of the General Mexican Government, on the ground of repeated violations of the National Constitution by Paesident Juarez.

—Somewhat premature was the announcement by the Spaniards that General Puello had taken Guiamaro, the Cuban headquarters. He did not even reach it, being repulsed by General Jordan, with heavy loss. This report is contradicted by the Spanish Consul in New York.

—Gonzalo Caslimon, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, arrived in Key West on Saturday, from Havana, for the purpose of fighting a duel with the editor of the Key West *Republican*. During an altercation with his foe he was arrested and bound over to keep the peace. There is excitement among the Cubans and disturbances are apprehended.

Foreign Affairs.

—Piux IX, it is said, withdraws the dogma of infallibility in deference to Napoleon.

—Orders have been issued for a grand review to-day of all the troops in and around Madrid. This step is regarded with suspicion.

—Ollivier announces that while polemics are to be free, the press will be prosecuted for attacks on the Emperor or attempts to incite disorder of any kind.

—On Saturday the Pope visited the American College in Rome. He expressed his gratification at the progress of the Church in America, and characterized the Government of the United States as a Republic of intelligence and virtue.

—Sir Charles Henry Darling, for some time Governor of Victoria, Australia, but who was recalled by the British Government before the expiration of the usual term, because of partisanship, is dead. He was formerly Governor of Jamaica.

—The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany died in Rome on Saturday. He was born June 10, 1835, and succeeded to the Grand Duchy on the abdication of his father, Leopold I, on July 21, 1859, as Ferdinand IV. His career as a sovereign prince was cut short by the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy in 1861.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·12	MOON RISES	7·15
SUN SETS	5·16	HIGH WATER	1·15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
SantiagodeCuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 15
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 20
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 1
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Cityof N.York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Yazoo	Philadephia	New Orleans	Feb. 1
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Feb. 2
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 5
CrescentCity	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Claymont, Robertson, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig J. Coffill, Coffill, Mayaguez, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Mary E. Hinds, Hinds, Havana, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Jas. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Trinidad de Cuba, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Castine, Wilson, 26 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up by City Ice Boat No. 2. 22d inst., no lat., etc., saw a brig, with red and white signal, with black B., steering S.

Schr Vesta, Rogers, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, 37 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

Br. schr Adelia, Trafton, 28 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, 7 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, at Liverpool 16th inst. from New Orleans.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 29th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 29th inst.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 29th inst.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 29th inst. via Havana.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Asmus, from Port-au-Prince 18th, Gonaives 19th, Port de Paiz 20th, and Cape Haytien 22d, at New York 29th inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence, at Portland 27th inst. Reports very heavy sea during the entire passage; passing through Hell Gate collided with schr Eclipse, slightly damaging the schooner, but doing no harm to the steamer or the least possible damage to the valuable cargo of coal.

Bark Land o' Cakes, Wills, in Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Philadelphia to load for Liverpool.

Bark Kate, Murphy, hence, at Brouwershaven 15th instant.

Bark Vingolf, for Philadelphia, cleared at Gloucester 14th inst.

Bark Providence, Coalfleet, hence, at Hamburg 14th inst.

Bark Raphael, Muller, hence, Aug. 28 for Stettin, is reported as having been burned at sea. Her cargo consisted of 128,140 gallons refined petroleum, valued at $40,364.

Brig Somerset, at Havana 17th inst., chartered to load 600 hhds. sugar at Caibarien, for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig Hiram Abiff, at Havana 21st inst., chartered to load 500 hhds. sugar at Sagua, for Delaware Breakwater at $8·25 each.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Buell, cleared at Boston 28th inst., for Mobile.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Gardner, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 28th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 27th inst.

Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.

Schr Mary Farrow, Coffin, hence, at Newburyport 26th inst.—not as before reported.

Schr Hazlton, Gardner, hence, at Somerset 26th instant.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.

Schr G. Stancliff, Frazer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 29th inst.

Schr Virginia, Bearse, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 29th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Fog Whistle on Beaver Tail is an assured success with the new motive power. It was heard very distinctly in Newport all day on Tuesday last, a distance of five miles.

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100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
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246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
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Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
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8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 6m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards..........2 per
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
2 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 1§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

SEWARD'S BAD BARGAINS.

It is said that the treaty for the acquisition of the Island of St. Thomas will come up for consideration in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to-morrow, and desperate efforts to impose on the American people the burdens of this worst of Seward's bad bargains may be anticipated. Congress has just taken the position that the country is too poor to expend for the improvement of League Island any portion of the moneys that would be realized by a sale of the site of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and yet the nation is asked to spend ten millions for a little speck of land in the West Indies, which may at any moment be submerged by a tidal wave, or sunk forever below the surface of the ocean by volcanic action. If we have no money to spend in creating navy yards at home, it is folly to squander millions in attempts to create temporary naval stations abroad. St. Thomas is too small to be useful for agricultural purposes, and its unreliability as a port or depot has been fully demonstrated since the negotiations were commenced. The experience gained in the Alaska business should warn Congress of the folly of purchasing any more outlying and useless territory. Many years must elapse before the revenue derived from our new Northwestern acquisition will equal the current expenditures, and if the present policy prevails of maintaining a large military force there to protect a suppositititious population, and fomenting Indian wars to attract the gangs of frontier harpies who are perpetually seeking opportunities of enrichment at the national expense, tens if not hundreds of millions will be squandered on Mr. Seward's white elephant of Alaska before any sensible advantage will be gained from this purchase by the American people. The wisest thing that can be done is to abandon the whole country as speedily as possible, and to let the Indians, fishermen, seal hunters, and prospectors fight out their battles, until an actual necessity arises for a serious attempt to develop this unpromising region. It is bad enough to own Alaska, but the luxury of attempting to govern it is entirely too expensive for a country that desires to reduce taxation; and as for the delicate tit-bit of St. Thomas, it is decidedly too precious a morsel for a republican people who count their indebtedness by thousands of millions.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Fighting between the Spanish troops and the insurgents still continues in Cuba; but as one of the latest despatches from Havana characterizes as a severe struggle a contest in which the Spaniards only lost one officer and four men, the operations are apparently on a very small scale. The most serious event lately recorded is the alleged repulse of a Spanish general, with a loss of thirty-six officers and four hundred men killed and wounded; but, on the other hand, it is said that the insurgents have been driven out of several districts which they formerly occupied, and the new gunboats which have recently arrived on the island are expected to render material if not decisive aid to the Government. The Spanish Americans have a system of prolonging indecisive wars which is happily not followed in this country. In Mexico and South America anarchy has become well-nigh chronic, and the people do not seem to be able to either prosecute a war vigorously while it is progressing, or to discontinue a struggle after it has degenerated into a wanton sacrifice of life and property. It is difficult to extract the truth from the conflicting rumors forwarded to this country from Cuba, but the weight of testimony is decidedly favorable to the theory that the revolutionary movement is well-nigh crushed, and that its leaders are struggling now rather to secure favorable terms, or from an indisposition to make a graceful surrender, than with a rational hope of achieving a complete triumph.

THE TWO GRAND ARMIES.

The Grand Army of the Republic is an organization that has no Democratic affinities, and is therefore a special object of dislike to the party that supported the Rebellion. It is true that the Grand Army of the Republic professes to have no objects of a political nature in view, but it is well known that it does exert more or less political influence, and renegrade Unionists, like Frank P. Blair, Jr., have attempted to turn their connection with it to account in furthering the interests of the Democratic party. Every one remembers how Blair was put down at the Long Branch reunion when, in a drunken speech, he attempted to vituperate the cause for which he had fought, and this and other experiments have probably convinced the Democratic managers that it is useless for them to expect any sympathy from the mass of the soldiers and sailors who fought to save the Union. As an offset, therefore, to the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization under Democratic auspices has been started in New York and Brooklyn, to be called the Grand Army of the Constitution. The motto of this association will, or at least it ought to be, "The Constitution as it was," and we shall expect to find in it, if it spreads beyond the confines of New York city, such choice congenial spirits as Frank P. Blair, Jr., Robert E. Lee, George A. Custer, N. B. Forrest, George W. Morgan, Wade Hampton, W. S. Hancock, Braxton Bragg, and others who professed to differ to some extent in their political sympathies eight years ago. The only thing we fear from such a combination as this is, that it will probably have the effect of making the Grand Army of the Republic throw the weight of its influence in the political scale. This organization is ostensibly designed for the purpose of maintaining a social bond of fellowship between the men who fought in a common cause, and so far it is commendable and out of the reach of criticism, but as too frequently happens in such cases, its principal object, so far as the public are concerned, appears to be to push into notice a clique of ex-volunteer officers who are extremely solicitous that their services in the field should be rewarded by the fattest offices in the gift of the State or nation. There are too many of these gentlemen now, whose war records will not bear a very critical examination, feeding at the public crib, and a rival Democratic "Grand Army" will give them more opportunities than ever to push themselves into notice. Otherwise than this, we doubt whether the combination to support the Constitution as it was will materially jeopardize the interests of the Republican party, or the liberal policy that it has inaugurated.

The Chevalier Vaux emerged from his obscurity on Saturday evening, to address the Democracy of the city on the subject of "The Live Issues of the Day." Another of the Democratic lights had been discoursing on "The Dead Issues," and that's what brought Sir Richard to his feet. Although so very much of a veteran, he still lives, and it is perhaps quite natural that he should imagine the Democratic party to be alive also. The Chevalier was as emotional as usual, and during the course of his remarks referred several times to the fifteenth amendment, negro suffrage, radical corruption, and other topics that engross the attention of the present generation, as well as to some that were buried with the last generation and the Democratic party, without Sir Richard being, as yet, aware of the fact that either the dead issues or the dead Democracy, or even the last generation, are in their graves. Such, at least, we imagine to have been the drift of his speech, which we have not yet perused, owing to a pressure of other and more weighty matters. When Sir Richard entered the hall to deliver his address, he carried upon his head the bran new hat concerning which we recently discoursed at length. The opinions of the crowd of unterrified present appeared to be about evenly divided upon its merits; and although there was a large party in favor of knocking it into a semblance of its discarded predecessor, the wise counsels of the opposite side prevailed, and it was suffered to emerge from the rendezvous without disfigurement.

M. Emile Ollivier, the Liberal head of the French Cabinet, has issued a circular to the Procureurs-Generaux, defining the liberties of the press. Polemics are declared to be free, but attacks on the Emperor, apologies for crime, attempts to turn soldiers from their duty, matter that tends to cause disobedience of orders, and all libels, are to be severely punished, especially the latter, with heavy fines. We have not the faintest idea what subjects M. Ollivier intends to include under the head of polemics, but the list of punishable offenses is large enough to include nearly every subject of live interest that the press is likely to comment upon, and it practically forbids all political discussions that will bring the actions of the Government under criticism. This is a pretty tight twist at the screws for a liberal reform government; and, while it may have the effect of silencing some of the more timid journalists, and, perhaps, succeed in crushing out others, it will not be likely to increase the good-will of the dangerous classes, whose performances of late indicate very plainly that the revolutionary party, if not yet strong enough to overturn the empire, is able to give a great deal of trouble, and is certainly not decreasing in power and influence.

The Harp of Train.—On Saturday night the irrepressible Fenians indulged in an imposing "military demonstration" at Buffalo, the most imposing feature of which was the presentation, by twenty girls dressed in white, of a "golden harp" to George Francis Train. Whether this instrument is the identical harp that once created such a sensation in Tara's Halls, or the harp of a thousand strings on which the great whangdoodle preacher of the Mississippi valley celebrated the virtues of just men whose "sperrets" had been made "perfeck," we are not informed. But it must certainly be a remarkably high-strung instrument to be of any use to the wild-cat candidate for the next Presidency. The word "golden" in this connection is, of course, purely descriptive, as the twenty girls dressed in white probably had enough regard for the eternal fitness of things to select a brazen harp to present to George Francis Train. We cannot but regret, however, that their choice did not fall upon a bellows or some other wind instrument upon which George Francis is in the habit of playing.

The New York Democracy are certainly unequalled in the art of devising schemes for plundering the people. One of the latest is a proposition in the Legislature of that State to pay the Clerk of the Board of Police Justices of New York city a salary of $5,000 per annum, the propriety of doing which will be evident when it is stated that the Board meets once in six years for organization, the session lasting less than an hour. The incumbent of this clerkship will, therefore receive the trifle of $30,000 for less than an hour's labor. This is as liberal as it is Democratic, and the tax-payers of New York will have good cause to rejoice if the Clerk of the Board of Police Justices is not surrounded by half a dozen deputies, with a score or so of messengers and the like, on salaries of $3000 or $4000. We would suggest to the disinterested statesmen now in session at Harrisburg that they might make a good thing out of a similar arrangement.

The Pope on Friday last visited the American College in Rome, and was graciously pleased to declare that the Republic of the United States is a republic of intelligence and virtue, and that the condemnation of the Church applied only to licentious, infidel revolutionists, who are as dangerous in America as in Europe. As his Holiness is infallible, or expects shortly to become so, this highly complimentary opinion will of course be duly appreciated by the American people, and it will not at all be considered in the light of a mere after dinner—or, rather, after breakfast—utterance, inspired only by capon and claret. It will be especially gratifying to know that some of the condemnations of the famous syllabus, which we imagined to be intended expressly for our benefit, do not apply to us at all, but only to "licentious and infidel revolutionists, who are as dangerous in America as in Europe." Of course, after this declaration of His Holiness, the Catholic Church in the United States will cease its efforts to destroy our common school system, to which we are indebted for some of our virtue and very much of our intelligence as a republic. It is boldly claimed now that the Catholic Church does not object so much to the reading of the Bible in the public schools as to any school system whatever that is not exclusively under her own control, and wherever it can be done with any hope of success she is urging a division of the school fund, to aid in the maintenance of a sectarian system of education. As the Pope evidently does not intend anything of this kind, we shall expect that all such attempts will in the future be abandoned, and that the Catholic Church will, without interfering with public affairs, aid in spreading virtue and intelligence, so that the United States may more than ever deserve the good opinion of his Holiness.

OBITUARY.

Leopold II, Ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A cable despatch from Rome brings information of the death, on the 29th instant, of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II. The ex-Duke was born in Florence, October 3, 1797. He was educated at Wurzburg, Germany, where he studied German and Italian literature with such success that later in life he was able to prepare an excellent edition of the works of Lorenzo de Medici, published in Florence in 1825. He succeeded his father Ferdinand III in 1824, and, though in favor of the Austrian policy in Italy, he was personally esteemed on account of his amiable disposition. In 1847 and 1848 he evinced his readiness to adapt himself to the demands of the people for more liberal institutions, but the events of February, 1849, compelled him to resort to flight. He was, however, speedily reinstated in his position by the Austrians. In 1859, during the French-Sardinian war against Austria, after a revolutionary movement in the capital, on the 27th of April, he abandoned the country and resigned his throne in favor of his son Ferdinand IV. The annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia was accomplished in March, 1860, when the son also lost the title.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
BOYS' CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. T. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 11 North Delaware avenue, No. 526 Market street, No. 21 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee:—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
1 19 13t Committee of Arrangements.

☞ HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
SUBJECT—"THE HOUSEHOLD."
HORACE GREELEY,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.
SUBJECT—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
Tickets at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 1 26wfm3t

☞ CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS OF PHILADELPHIA.
At the meeting for the organization of the Board of Directors, held on Friday, January 21, 1870, the following officers were elected:—
SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM V. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
EDWARD B. SHIPPEN, Secretary pro tem.
Those desiring to become members of the Association are invited to call at the office, No. 421 WALNUT Street, or to give their names to the Collectors who have been appointed, and who are furnished with authority signed by the officers to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts for the same.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FIVE DOLLARS.
1 28 wfm6t SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.

☞ OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.
An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.
1 28 8t E. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

☞ THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 12t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 1 24

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.
1 31 nw1m S. SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 25, 1870. 1 27 dt12t

☞ CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, February 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to elect five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
1 24mwf2t NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

☞ H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
The parents and friends of the pupils, and others interested in School Education, are invited to visit the Academy during the present Examination week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. See Educational column. 1t

☞ BOARD OF TRADE.—A STATED Meeting of the PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE for the nomination of Officers and twenty-one members of the Executive Council, and for other business, will be held at their Office, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock.
It A. J. PERKINS, Secretary.

☞ JUST AS GOOD AS NEW.—THE OLDest piece of furniture extant is the multiplication table. It has been in use for centuries and is just as good as new. There is another thing that does not suffer by age, and that is GOODS, such as you get of Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Mr. Hancock has all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, which he sells at the very lowest rates. Call on him. 1t

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 18 North EIGHTH Street, west side, above Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 25 1m

☞ H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST, while engaged in the drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. Has been established upward of NINETEEN YEARS, and in order to satisfy the public, appends the following
FROM THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.
I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.
Nov. 15, 1854. 1 31 3t

☞ WAGER $5000.
In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by HELMBOLD'S BUCHU on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager the sum of $5000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and gravel. 1 31 3t

☞ NINETEEN YEARS.
H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has been established. The certificates of cures are beyond contradiction. They will be advertised in this paper from time to time. Write any of the patients, should you doubt statements. 1 31 3t

☞ OBSERVE THAT THE FAC SIMILE of my Drug and Chemical Warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. Beware of Bogus Buchus, made by Bogus Druggists and sold under fictitious names. 1 31 3t

☞ WAGER $5000.
Not that I like the idea, but that some may and would like the matter tested, whether HELMBOLD'S BUCHU has effected more cures than any physician or medicines in such diseases as it is recommended, no matter by who or whom made. 1 31 3t

☞ TEST $5000.
I have advertised my preparation, HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, as a cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates which will be advertised in this paper, Wednesday and Saturday of each week. I will wager above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
1 31 3t No. 594 Broadway, New York.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriolic poison to paralyze the system or produce death. [illegible] Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
1 12 tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

TO LET.—No. 20 WOODLAND TERRACE, West Philadelphia. A desirable house and location. Apply at No. [illegible] WALNUT Street, room No. 5, second story. [illegible]

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. [illegible] North Twelfth street, above [illegible]; three-story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire of JAMES HARPER, No. [illegible] WALLACE Street. [illegible]

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest textures, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. [illegible]

WANTS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG Man, [illegible] who writes a good hand [illegible]. Address [illegible], PHILA., Box 1869, Philadelphia Post Office. 1 29 3t

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement
WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT
PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,
Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.

While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only
TO BE ADMIRED.
Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly
TO BE SOLD.
The consequence of which is that we are
NOW SELLING THEM.
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
GOOD BUSINESS SUITS........$14, were $18
" " " ....$16 " $20
" " " ....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS........$12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.
Its movement is as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.
It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled,
Perfectly fair upon both sides.
It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.
It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle.
The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique and English Lastings, pass over Seams or Turn Corners perfectly.
It will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Quilt, Tuck and Gather.
ALL MACHINES FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE ART.
ALL CABINET FURNITURE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CHASTE DESIGNS.
THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.
American, Swiss and English
WATCHES
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WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 425,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
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3 5 fmw† PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED
AS
"The Nine Muses,"
BY JOSEPH FAGNANI.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMITTANCE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 1 23

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

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11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO. Term beginning March 1. Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4t*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

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ANOTHER REDUCTION.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.
STOVE........$6·50 PER TON
LARGE NUT........$5·50 PER TON
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.
STOVE........$7·25 PER TON
NUT........$6·75 PER TON
Delivered to any part of the city.
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
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DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1325 North NINTH Street,
17t West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
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PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
1 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEENER & STREET,
No. [illegible] N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING LEHIGH COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY
FOR CASH. [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove, [illegible]
Nut, per ton [illegible]
WILLIAM HENRY,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
American Sunday-School Union's
PERIODICALS,
REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,
for Sunday School Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young.
The volume for 1870 will contain a new course of Sermons for Children, by the Editor, on "NATURE'S WONDERS," and a new series of Lessons on the "LIFE OF CHRIST," with notes and illustrations.
It will also, during the year, contain editorial Correspondence from abroad.
It is published monthly, 16 pages quarto, at the low rate of
FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,
a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low rate of 24 cents a copy per annum, when ten copies or more are sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at one half the above rates. Postage, in all cases, payable at the office where received.
This paper also will contain letters to the children from the Editor while abroad.
☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
1 22 stuth12t

ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.
Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 1 22 stuthtp

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The best character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
12 wfm1m JAMES M. LEDDY.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"London" at the Walnut.

A large audience was attracted to the Walnut on Saturday evening to witness the first performance of the new play of *London; or, The Lights and Shadows of the Great City.* This title held out some expectations that were not realized by the piece itself, which might be located anywhere else as well as in London, and there is nothing whatever in its plot, character, or incidents to connect it with the British metropolis. The scenery for the most part consists of views in and about London which have the appearance of being accurate, although some of them are exceedingly indifferent as works of art, but their adaptation to the drama is very much forced and sometimes decidedly inappropriate. The title and the scenery seem to be after thoughts, for which, it may be, we are indebted to the genius of Mr. John S. Clarke, who appears on the bills as one of the authors of the drama. Mr. Clarke we know very well to be an excellent actor, unsurpassed, indeed, in his particular line, whose success in London has been the cause of much congratulation with his admirers here; but up to the present time he has not figured as a play-writer, and we shrewdly suspect that, as his name only appears as part author of the drama under consideration, for the purpose of obtaining an American copyright, he has contented himself with giving it a title. The want of connection between the title and the play is a matter of comparatively small importance, however, if the piece itself has merit. We regret, however, that we cannot speak of it in terms of absolute enthusiasm, as it is a not very ingenious rehash of pretty old material, that has done good duty on the boards in dozens of dramas before to-day. Mr. Henry Leslie is well known as the writer of several popular plays, and he has done vastly better work than this, which is not up to the low standard of excellence by which works of its class are judged.

The incidents turn upon the adventures of a girl, "Alice," who, being abandoned in her infancy by her parents, is brought up by a thief and footpad named "Ralph Heron" as his own daughter. Grown to be a woman, she is noticed by a young lawyer named "Harold Forrester," who falls in love with her and who induces his father to employ her as a housekeeper. Here she is discovered by "Ralph Heron," who endeavors to make her furnish him with money, and who on her refusing contrives that she shall be accused of a robbery of his own committing. For this crime she is tried at the Old Bailey, and is acquitted through the efforts of "Toby Mapletoft," a pill vender to whom "Harold" has done a kindness, which he endeavors to repay by getting on the jury, with a determination to stand out against the other eleven, if it should be necessary to save "Alice." After the acquittal of "Alice," it is discovered that her parents have endeavored to repay her for their abandondent by dying and leaving her a large fortune, which in case she cannot be found is to go to the person who has taken care of her. "Ralph Heron" attempts to get possession of this money by secreting himself on board of a steamer on which she embarks for Australia, and throwing her overboard when he has an opportunity to do so unobserved. He then puts in a claim for the fortune, and produces the proofs of his having cared for the girl in her infancy, and is apparently on the point of gaining his object, when "Alice," who has been rescued, steps in to accuse him of attempting to murder her, and to sink into the arms of her lover as the curtain goes down. There is a little matter of a forgery committed by "Job Forrester," the father of "Harold," and some comic business thrown in to give the piece a flavor; but for all that *London; or, The Lights and Shadows of the Great City,* cannot be pronounced a very exhilarating piece.

The performance on Saturday evening was reasonably good for a first night, the leading parts being creditably represented by Mr. Walcot as "Harold Forrester," Mr. Morrison as "Ralph Heron," Mr. Fawcett as "Bob Austin," Mr. Bradshaw as "Toby Mapletoft," Miss Graham as "Alice Heron," Miss Rose Wood as "Letty," and Mrs. Chapman as "Lady Euphemia." Mr. Morrison had the best opportunities, and he gave an excellent melodramatic representation of "Ralph Heron." Mr. Fawcett also had a character suited to him in the lawyer's office fag, "Bob Austin," but more real humor was shown by Mr. Bradshaw in his personation of the irreconcilable juryman, "Toby Mapletoft." It would be amiss not to mention also that Miss Mary Barr, who has made a favorable impression during the past season or two in subordinate parts, sang the ballad "Somebody's Waiting for Me" very nicely indeed, and obtained a deserved encore.

The best scenery is that representing London Bridge in the prologue, Charing Cross Hotel and Railway Depot, and the London Docks, with the departure of the steamer Melbourne in the second act. The views of Temple Bar and St. Paul's Church are tolerable, and that of Greenwich Park abominable. Any of our Philadelphia scene painters, however, could have done much better than the best of these performances of the London artist, which will scarcely be considered by the majority of the spectators to be "nearly as good as a trip to London," as is suggested by the play bills.

On Saturday night much amusement was caused by the appearance in one of the boxes of an elderly gentleman in a corduroy coat and an antiquarian white hat of portentous height, whom we imagined to be the original "Solon Shingle." The boys in the gallery, however, discovered a resemblance to Horace Greeley, and called for a speech. The individual in question, however, was not of an oratorical turn of mind, but he graciously bowed in recognition of the applause bestowed upon the piece. Could he have been the author?

The City Amusements.

At the Chesnut the Galton troupe will appear this evening in the comic operas of *Ching-Chow-Hi* and *Cupid's Visit.* Miss Susan Galton and her company have been attracting excellent audiences to the Chesnut during the past two weeks, and their popularity seems to be upon the increase. As they will close their engagement on Saturday next, their admirers should make the most of the remaining opportunities to see them.

At the Walnut the new drama of *London; or, The Lights and Shadows of the Great City,* will be performed this evening.

At the Arch a new comedy drama, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled *The Red Light; or, The Signal of Danger,* will be produced this evening, with the author in the leading role of "Ned McDermott."

At Dupree & Benedict's Opera House the new burlesques of the *Black Statue, the Miller and his Men,* and a great variety of other comicalities will be presented this evening.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House General Grant, Jr., who is said to be the smallest Ethiopian comedian in the world, has been engaged and will appear this evening with other attractions.

"Signor" Blitz and his son will give an exhibition of magical feats at the Assembly Building this evening.

Road Jurors and the Legislature.

Editors of the Evening Telegraph.

Your many readers should have their attention called to a bill introduced in the House at Harrisburg by one of our city members, which is now pending, and may pass unless some effort is made to defeat it. I have not seen it, consequently cannot give the exact wording. It is, however, to the effect that it shall be unlawful for road jurors to assess any part of the damage occasioned by the opening of new streets on owners of property. This in itself would be outrageously unjust to the city, for which the member cannot give any excuse satisfactory to his immediate constituents or the people of our city at large. It is a well-known fact that property is often largely increased in value in consequence of the opening of streets. There has been a number opened in our city entirely at the cost of persons owning property that would be benefited by it, and that at their own request. Streets are now usually opened or extended by parties interested petitioning the city authorities. When the locality is visited by the proper committee, if it is thought advisable, they so report. When a road jury is asked for, who assess the damages which must be put on, the city or property owners benefited, or both, generally have a full share to pay, and property owners seldom if ever anything like the amount of the benefit accruing to them. The bill further provides that all awards of road juries now pending, where any part of the damages has been put on property owners that are not yet confirmed by the court, shall be declared null and void, thus asking the legislator to pass upon a measure that he cannot know anything about. The following questions by some member of the House might probably give some information.

The questions are, Will the mover of this measure inform the House whether he knows anything about the opening of Antoinette street? Whether he was assessed, on the ground of being benefited, for any part of the damages accruing from the opening of said street? And whether the passage of this act would relieve him from the payment of the assessment if affirmative answers are made? It would be legislation to meet private interests. It is hardly possible that the Legislature would pass a bill so entirely unjust. The time allowed to all parties between the road jurors' award and the Court's confirmation of the same is ample to give all parties interested time to make their grievances known to the Court. If just the jurors' award is set aside. J. D.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1870.

Foreign Items.

—*El Djevai,* an Arab paper published at Constantinople, has just been suspended for two months on account of a recent article in which it stated that if a war had broken out between Turkey and Egypt, the Arab subjects of the Porte would have risen in insurrection.

—The Russian papers announce an important discovery by Cartson, a learned Norwegian, which will give a great impetus to Siberian trade. He had cruised for scientific purposes in an expedition undertaken last summer to the Karian Sea, which washes the southern part of the isle of Nova Zembla and the Government of Tobolsk, and is covered with eternal ice. In this ice a passage was discovered which, for several months in the year, offers a convenient path for traffic between Siberia and the Norwegian harbor of Iromsoe. This discovery was made at the same time by the Englishman Palliser.

—The Bombay *Gazette,* speaking of the present working of the Indo-European Telegraph, complains that, whereas in other countries telegrams come in anticipation of the mails, in India the mail anticipates the telegrams. On the same day that English extracts were published in that paper to the 13th of November, they received telegrams from London of the 8th and 9th of the same month (received when the contents of the papers of later date were familiar to them). On the day following they received a telegram of the 10th of November; and further old telegrams since, which they have published, not as news, but as curiosities of telegraphy. If this state of things is to continue, the *Gazette* says it would be far better to have no telegraph at all. Would it not be possible to keep back the news by the mails until all the missing telegrams drop in? The interest and excitement would be just the same in the long run. It is a most uncomfortable idea—that of mails anticipating telegrams. For aught we know, some one telegram may take years to come from the other end of the world if it has become entangled at the bottom of the sea, and our great grandchildren may be knocked up in the middle of the night by the arrival of the news of their grandfather's birth long after his decease. Submarine telegraphic communication is a marvel of science, and very convenient if it is properly worked, but we expect it to convey news rather than history, and the wires will be of very little use if, instead of flashing their intelligence with a regularity we can depend on, they take to playing these electrical tricks.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
NO. 518 MARKET STREET,
NO. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

FURNISHING CHINA AND GLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
KERR'S CHINA HALL, NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
Families furnishing or replenishing will find at the China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, the most complete stock of all kinds of China, Glass, and Stoneware in the city. Our assortment comprises everything from common yellow and brown stoneware for the kitchen, to the richest China and Glassware imported. As all our goods are of our own direct importation, families have the advantage of making their purchases in small quantities at wholesale prices. Those about furnishing are invited to call and inspect our goods and prices before making their purchases.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time permanently cured, by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

HYGIENIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A telegram having been sent from Philadelphia to the Associated Press stating that "Hygienic Home" at Florence Heights, N.J., is a "Free Love" concern, and on the plan of the Oneida Communists, etc., the public is requested to suspend opinion until the truth can be shown, as the author of that infamous slander will be immediately prosecuted for a libel.
R. T. TRALL, M. D.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DON'T WAIT FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Prices are the same as before the war for our Fine Clothing.
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

GOLD BAND TEA-SETS.—
44 PIECES FOR $13·50.
46 PIECES FOR $13·50.
At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE ENGLISH STONE CHINA
DINNER SETS.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $16.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $18.
Cheapest Sets ever offered, made up of useful pieces only.

NEW MAJOLICA WARE.—Just received, per ship Alfred, a choice selection of Ale Pitchers, Nut Dishes, Bread Plates, and Fancy Articles, in Majolica, all entirely new goods in this market.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

ENGLISH CUT-GLASS DECANTERS.—Now open, a new invoice of heavy rich Cut English Decanters, per ship John Barbour, entirely new styles, to be had only at
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

FRENCH FIRE-PROOF PORCELAIN.—Something entirely new, for culinary purposes; will stand the fire. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Milk Pitchers, Stew Pans, Egg Dishes, etc. Every housekeeper should use it.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY Fine White French China, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $25.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $35.
SUFFICIENT TO DINE 12 PERSONS, FOR $50.
The above are made up of useful pieces only, and of the best quality.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea sets, 46 pieces, $7·50, $9, $12·50, and $13·50 per set.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, New Goods now opening: English Chop and Steak Dishes, Hot Water, Plates, etc. etc.

FINE CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PARIAN, ETC. ETC., AT
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BREAKFAST PLATES.—100 dozen English Stone China Breakfast Plates, large size, 75c. per dozen. Tea Plates, 50c. per dozen.
KERR'S China Hall,
No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH DECORATED CHAMBER WARE.—Now open, per late arrivals, the largest assortment of Fancy Decorated Chamber Sets in this city. New and Antique Patterns, not to be had elsewhere, made expressly for us.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

ART SALES.—In Mr. Scott's sale of Paintings to-morrow and Wednesday evenings is the portrait of Washington and Mrs. Greenleaf, by Gilbert Stuart. There is no doubt of this, being under authentication: they are now in the window. The coloring is enough to satisfy the most credulous; they belong to the private collection of a gentleman well known. Also, 160 others, now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, up stairs.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

MESSRS. HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S New Grand and Square Pianos have no equal, it is said, either in this country or in Europe. Their warerooms are at No. 927 Chesnut street.

CALL and see the Parham Family Sewing Machines at No. 704 Chesnut street. Sold on easy monthly payments.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF
In Consequence of
In Consequence of

The extensive alterations we are now making, and the
Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking

During the month of February, we will from this time
Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices

On all our stock, which is still very large and complete, both in
Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
and
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.

Our prices are acknowledged to be lower than any, and in Style and Make we are quite superior.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CHILD—BELL.—On the 27th instant, by Rev. S. W. Dana, WILLIAM H. CHILD to TILLIE LESHER BELL, daughter of John A. Bell, all of West Philadelphia.

LYNDALE—JACKSON.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, January 27, 1870, by Rev. H. J. Watkins, Mr. SAMUEL LYNDALE and Miss ANNIE JACKSON, both of Philadelphia.

PERRY—GLOVER.—On the 10th instant, at the Church of the Evangelists, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. JOHN S. PERRY, of Horsham, Montgomery county, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE GLOVER, of this city.

RODNEY—WARREN.—On the 27th of January, 1870, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, U. S. A., and JANET W., daughter of the late Edward S. Warren, Esq., of Buffalo.

DIED.

MCGILL.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE MCGILL, relict of the late Frank McGill, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. John McGill, No. 827 Federal street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SHIELDS.—On the 29th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Kane Shields, and daughter of Hugh and Grace Lafferty, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 22 School street, Germantown, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Vincent de Paul's Church. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

WELLS.—On the 30th instant, BERTIE, daughter of Charles and Emma Wells aged 22 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral. Leave the Reading Depot in the 7½ o'clock train next Wednesday morning. Interment at Zion's Lutheran Church, Chester county.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 28 3mfp

FIFTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

The Senate took up the currency bill, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Sherman the pending amendments of Messrs. Morton and Sumner were withdrawn, when he submitted an amendment as a distinct section, providing that any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may approve.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution calling for information as to the amount of tax collected for the year 1869 on liquors and tobacco in each Congressional district. Also, the aggregate amount collected from all sources in each Congressional district. Adopted.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution to invite the National Labor Union, in session in Washington, to have an address delivered by one of its members in the hall of the House of Representatives some evening this week, on the principles and object of the association. Adopted—75 to 38.

Mr. Marshall offered a resolution declaring that the constitutional authority to levy taxes does not include any power to impose duties for any other purpose than the collection of revenue; that a tariff levied for any other purpose than that of revenue, and especially if levied to foster and encourage one section of the country or one class of citizens at the expense of other sections or other classes, is unauthorized by the Constitution, unjust to the great body of the people, and injurious to almost all other industries, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a bill in accordance with those views.

Mr. Kelsey moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over until next Monday.

By Mr. Spink (Dacotah), for biennial sessions of the Territorial Legislature.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report back within six days his bill authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of forty-four million dollars.

The House refused to second the previous question—43 to 71—and the resolution went over.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution directing the Special Committee on the Postal Telegraph to inquire into the whole subject of telegraphing throughout the United States, and authorizing it to send for persons and papers.

The House refused to second the previous question—35 to 75—and the resolution went over.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the trial of E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, for the murder of Major Joseph G. Drane, U. S. A.; the cause of the delay in the promulgation and execution of the sentence; and what agreement has been made by the Attorney-General to suspend action in the case, by what authority, and with what object. Adopted.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Morrell (Pa.), relating to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

By Mr. Morrill (Me.), to increase the pay to jurors in United States courts.

By Mr. Van Trump, to repeal the act of the 3d of March, 1863, relating to habeas corpus.

By Mr. Wilkinson, in relation to settlers in the late Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota.

By Mr. Morgan, to abolish the Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. Asper, to declare Grand River, in Missouri, not navigable.

By Mr. Armstrong, to provide for the redemption of not exceeding one hundred million dollars of United States bonds, and issuing therefor an equivalent amount of notes bearing interest.

By Mr. Slocum, to repeal the act giving the right of way to the Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company.

By Mr. Wells, fixing the pay of Senators and Representatives at $3000 a year, and reducing mileage to 10c. per mile, from March 4, 1870.

By Mr. Heaton, as to a rectangular system of land survey for post routes in the Southern States.

By Mr. Jenckes, to revise and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights.

By Mr. Holman, extending to December 1, 1872, the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

By Mr. Strickland, for the extension of the Portage Lake Canal to Keewenau Bay, Michigan.

By Mr. Fitch, to grant belligerent rights to the republic of Cuba. He moved its reference to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Banks moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was agreed to—yeas, 125; nays, 74.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire,* from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States 9

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a
SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 WALL Street, New York.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.
Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.
SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
1 19 No 25 South THIRD Street.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. 3 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26$

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. 1 24

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 24$

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Have now open a large assortment of
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS,
Which they are selling at lower prices than the cost of importation, at present GOLD RATES.
BLACK GRO GRAINS, at $1·37½.
BLACK GRO GRAINS, $1·50.
BLACK GRO GRAINS, $1·75.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $2.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $2·25, $2·50.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $2·75, $3.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $3·25, $3·50.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $3·75, $4.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $4·25, $4·50.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $5, $6.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $6·50, $7.
COLORED JAPANESE SILKS,
Plain, Blue, Green, Buff, Lemon, Pearl, Lavender and White, at $1·50, worth $2.
BEST QUALITY JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
Greens, Blues, Purples, Wines, Tans, Cedar Berry Autumn Leaves, and all the new shades of our
OWN IMPORTATION. 1 29 3t

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 1

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, January 26, 1870.

MOSES B. HORN, Bankrupt, formerly of the firm of HORN & HOLL, and not so described in the notices given, the Court ordered that his application for a discharge stand over until Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1870, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., so that all parties may appear and show cause why he should not be discharged.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge, and the seal of said Court.

1 31m3t G. R. FOX, Clerk.

ESTATE OF EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the eighth and final account of ELI K. PRICE and JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., surviving executors of the last will and testament of EDWARD SHIPPEN BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in their hands, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TUESDAY, February 8, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 28 fmw 5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the subscriber upon the Estate of JAMES McMULLAN, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

DANIEL McMULLAN,
No. 1724 North FRONT Street.
JAMES McMULLAN,
No. 219 South SEVENTEENTH Street.
Or to GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., their Attorney,
Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, Jan 15, 1870. 1 17m6t*

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthu

H A Y T I.

A Succession of Revolutions—Their Instigators—The Lamentable Condition of the Country.

In view of the recent execution of Salnave, the following letter, published in the New York *Tribune*, will possess unusual interest:—

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 9.—Now that the Government of Salnave has been overthrown, after a struggle lasting for nearly three years, a brief review of the revolutions through which Hayti has passed since her independence was gained may not be regarded as inopportune. The subject is full of a peculiar interest, and the short history I now propose to pen may, perhaps, be found not the least interesting chapter in the annals of the New World. Hayti, the first spot in America where the European discoverer set foot—the first soil in the Western Hemisphere watered by the sweat of African slaves—the first community in the world that witnessed the abolition of African slavery and the political enfranchisement of the blacks in modern times—Hayti, so full of thrilling historic recollections, is still the theatre where the great problem of the capacity of the negro race for self-government and civilized progress is being most laboriously, and, I may add, impatiently worked out.

It is from such a commanding point of view that one must study the civil wars and internal commotions that have not ceased to agitate the bosom of society in this island since 1790, in order to obtain a just appreciation of the late desperate struggle which has threatened the overthrow, if possible, of the national existence of Hayti itself, by seriously menacing the destruction of its sovereign independence. For eighty years—that is, since 1790—when the men of color of San Domingo demanded equal political rights at the bar of the National Assembly of France, society in this island has carried on one long and protracted revolt against the unjust proscriptions and unreasonable distinctions of caste.

From 1790 to 1804 the Haytiens were engaged in a terrible hand-to-hand struggle against patriarchal slavery; and had the satisfaction of seeing their desperate efforts crowned with success, in the branding of African slavery as a crime, long before the so-called Christion and civilized nations of Europe and America had legislated against the African slave trade as piracy: The United States, the first to legislate on the subject, only provided in their Constitution that this abominable traffic should be deemed piracy from and after 1808—that is, four years after the independence of Hayti had been established. From 1806 to 1820, or thereabouts, Haytien society entered upon its second revolutionary phase, in a struggle against the brute force of an ignorant military feudalism that trampled on the rights of its citizens. After the war of independence, the military chieftains who had conducted that struggle to a successful issue were, by a sentiment of national gratitude, deservedly given the first place in the affections of their countrymen. As there were a great many of those leaders who had distinguished themselves in that trouble, they were arrayed in hierarchial order, according to the amount of energy they had shown in triumphing over their inhuman oppressors. Accordingly the most ferocious and ignorant generals were placed in the first rank, and at the head of them the sanguinary Dessalines. He was, accordingly, made the first ruler of Hayti, under the title of Governor-General, but he afterwards usurped the title of Emperor. The nation, in naming such a chieftain, behaved exactly like every other race of men in the infancy of society; and this ruler, in usurping a more ambitious title, acted precisely like the First Consul of France at the beginning of this century, and like the first President of the same great nation at the middle of the same century.

But the savage infancy of Haytien society was of short duration. After bearing the yoke for two years it revolted. Through a struggle beginning with the assassination of the Emperor Dessalines in 1806, and ending with the suicide of King Christophe in 1820 (the next General ranking after Dessalines in point of brute force), the Haytien people succeeded in delivering their country from a reign of ignorance, though not entirely in ridding it of the reign of a military feudalism, now somewhat modified by intelligence.

When Christophe would not accept the Presidency offered to him by the Senate under a written constitution, after the tyrant Dessalines had been despatched, Petion, the third revolutionary general in rank, was elected and accepted. Christophe resisted both him and the Senate, and succeeded in dividing the island into distinct governments, making himself king in the northern part, while Petion remained President of the south and west. Petion was an educated man, and laid the basis of civil institutions in Hayti. At his death, in 1818, the fourth revolutionary general in rank, also a man of intelligence, was elected to succeed him in the Presidency. At this moment the yoke of Christophe became intolerable to his subjects; and a general uprising against him, which he vainly resisted, caused him, in a fit of desperation, to commit suicide. The institutions founded by Petion in the West and South not only spread over the North but also over the Spanish quarter in the East, and the government of Boyer was eventually consolidated over the whole island. The country entered upon the reign of law, The six codes of Hayti were promulgated under Boyer, and the courts of law began to exercise their functions freely. But the social regime of aristocracy was now inaugurated by a coalition between the surviving military heroes of the revolution and the civilians who had resisted Dessalines and co-operated with Petion in founding the republic. These, with Boyer at their head, were unwilling to make any concessions to the party of progress, headed by the representatives of the people in the legislative body. The Progressists memorialized in vain for reform from 1838 to 1843. The President, his Secretary of State, and the Senate, whose members he had the right to nominate, remained deaf to the appeals of the young men composing the House of Representatives. The Chamber where they deliberated was even surrounded by a military guard. This unreasonable method of governing gave birth to the revolution of 1843, which, in overthrowing Boyer and his satellites, broke up forever the old despotic military aristocracy. However, one of the old military aristocrats, in the person of Soulouque, was called to preside over the country three years after this revolution, and he, like Dessalines and Christophe, availed himself of party strifes, and set up a throne of usurpation. The country did not obtain a ruler representing the ideas that had triumphed in the overthrow of Boyer until fifteen years after—that is, until the revolution of 1858, which called Geffrard to the Presidency. Geffrard was faithful to all the ideas of the party of progress from 1838 to 1843 under Boyer, and had the honor to put most of them in practical operation. During the eight years that he was President he did more to promote the real progress of Hayti than all the preceding chieftains put together. He organized 200 schools; caused the Roman Catholic hierarchy to be established in the Church, to reform the degrading manners of the debauched men who officiated at its altar; opened a seminary to educate a native clergy; introduced steamers into Haytien waters for coast transportation; established a Government foundry; opened medical, law, and music schools, and also a school for instructing Haytien youth in the useful arts and trade; and formed the nucleus of an efficient navy. The culture of cotton, favored by the civil war in the United States, was encouraged by him, in the distribution gratuitously of cotton seed among cultivators, and the introduction at Government expense of cotton-gins—so that this product became during his administration an important article of export.

But in spite of this commendable progress, Haytien society had not yet reached its equilibrium; it still oscillated on its base. Why so? Because notwithstanding the progressive ideas which triumphed in 1843, and received their definite realization in 1858, the large substratum of Haytien society was left in ignorance and superstition. The surviving rival leaders of 1843 became jealous of Geffard. The new generation grew up in prejudice against a new aristocracy, of which Geffrard and these generals were supposed to be the component parts. Divisions, jealousies, and heart-burnings gave occasion to a class of half-educated young men, raised up from the ignorant masses since 1843, to make resistance ta the existing rule. A new revolution found its leader in Salnave, who headed the formidable rising at Cape Haytien in 1865, from the effects of which Geffrard's Government never recovered, and which ultimately resulted in the call of Salnave to the Presidency in 1867.

The masses, in all their ignorance, were installed in power and place by the last revolution, against which whatever is left of intelligence and civilization in the country has been struggling with a deadly tenacity, in order to prevent an entire relapse of Haytien society into barbarism. Superior intelligence and civilization have at length prevailed, but caste rule and aristocratic cliques ought now to be at an end in Hayti. The roughest picquet of the mountains holds with the most accomplished native of the cities the much coveted brevet of general. With the terror which his pointed spear has spread around the aristocratic cities of the South lately in rebellion against the Government of which he is a devoted soldier, the picquet has conquered a respect for his class which cannot be disregarded by any future government of Hayti without peril of being instantly overthrown. The present, I trust, is the last important revolution in Hayti. Although a counter-revolution may be necessary to settle definitely the idea gained by Salnave's advent to power, as 1858 was needed to supplement 1843, yet the rights of the democracy have now been vindicated past recall, and Hayti is ready to enter upon a career of peace.

MARK TWAIN.

He Writes About Chinamen and Desperadoes.

From the Buffalo Express.

One of California's curiosities the people in the States will some day become familiar with through the Pacific Railroad. I mean the Chinamen. California contains 70,000 of them, and every ship brings more. There is a Chinese quarter in every city and village in California and Nevada, for Boards of Aldermen will not allow them to live all around town, just wherever they choose to locate. This is not a hardship, for they prefer to herd together.

PECULIARITIES AND SUPERSTITIONS.

They are a people who fondly stick to their ancient customs. They dress in the quaint costumes their ancestors wore five hundred years ago. They build temples, gaudy with gilding and hideous with staring idols, and there they worship after the fashion of their fathers. A strict record is kept by their chiefs of the name and residence of every Chinaman, and when he dies his body is sent back to China for burial, for they can never get to their heaven unless they start from China. And besides, Chinamen worship their ancestors, and they all want their share of worship after they are done with this world. Even when the Chinese Government sells a shipload of degraded and criminal coolies to a Cuban or Sandwich Island planter, it is strictly stipulated that the body of every one of them must be sent back to China after death.

The Chinamen being smart, shrewd people, take to some few of our commercial customs and virtues, but somehow we can't make great headway in the matter of civilizing them. We can teach them to gamble a little, but somehow we can't make them get drunk. It is discouraging—because you can't regenerate a being that won't get drunk.

The Chinaman is the most frugal, industrious, and thrifty of all creatures. No matter how slender are the wages you pay him, he will manage to lay up money. And Chinamen are the most gifted gardeners in the world. Give one of them a sand-bank that would not support a lizard, and he will make it yield generous crops of vegetables. The Chinaman wastes nothing. Everything has a value in his eyes. He gathers up all the castaway rags, and bones, and bits of glass, and makes marketable articles of them. And he picks up all the old fruit-cans you throw away and melts them up to get the tin and solder. When a white man discards a gold placer as no longer worth anything, the patient Chinaman, always satisfied with small profits, and never in a hurry to get rich, takes possession and works it contentedly for years.

The Chinaman makes a good cook, a good washerwoman, a good chambermaid, a good gardener, a good banker's clerk, a good miner, a good railroad laborer, a good anything you choose to put him at; for these people are all educated; they are all good accountants; they are very quiet and peaceable; they never disturb themselves about politics; they are so tractable, quick, smart, and naturally handy and ingenious, that you can teach them anything; they have no jealousies; they never lose a moment, never require watching to keep them at work; they are gifted with a world of patience, endurance and contentment. They are the best laboring class America has ever seen—and they do not care a cent who is President. They are miserably abused by the laws of California, but that sort of thing will cease some day. It was found just about impossible to build the California end of the Pacific Railroad with white men at $3 per day and take care of all the broils and fights and strikes; but they put on Chinamen at $1 a day and "find" themselves, and they built it without fights or strikes or anything, and saved the bulk of their wages, too. You will have these long-tail toilers among you in "the States" some day, but you will find them right easy to get along with—and you will like them, too, because they will stand a heap of abuse. You will find them ever so convenient, because when you get mad you can snatch a club and go out and take satisfaction out of a Chinaman. The native American negro is getting so insolent, now, that the patriot from Ireland cannot take a little recreation out of him without getting into trouble. So the Chinamen will afford a needed relief.

MODEST VILLAINY.

As evidence that Chinamen are satisfied with small gains, I will remark that they drill five holes into the edge of gold coins—drill clear through from edge to edge—and save the gold thus bored out, and fill up the hole with some sort of metallic composition that does not spoil the ring of the coin. Their counterfeiters put nine parts good metal and only one part base metal in their bogus coins—and so it is very lucrative in the long run, and the next thing to impossible to detect the cheat. It is only greedy, bungling Christian counterfeiters that blunder into trouble, by trying to swindle their fellow creatures too heavily.

DESPERADOES.

Another curious feature about California life was the breed of desperadoes she reared and fostered on her soil, and afterward distributed over adjacent Territories through her Vigilance Committees when she had had enough of their exploits. These men went armed to the teeth with monstrous revolvers, and preyed upon each other. Their slightest misunderstandings were settled on the spot by the bullet; but they very rarely molested peaceable citizens. They robbed and gambled and killed people for three or four years, and then "died with their boots on," as they phrased it; that is, they were killed themselves, almost invariably, and they never expected any other fate, and were very seldom disappointed.

SAM BROWN.

Sam Brown, of Nevada, killed sixteen men in his time, and was journeying towards Esmeralda to kill a seventeenth, who had stopped the breath of a friend of his, when a party of law-abiding citizens waylaid him and slaughtered him with shot guns. Mourners were exceedingly scarce at his funeral. It is said that Sam Brown called for a drink at the bar of the Slaughter House in Carson City one morning (a saloon so nicknamed because so many men had been killed in it), and invited a stranger up to drink with him. The stranger said he never drank, and wished to be excused. By the custom of the country that was a deadly insult, and so Brown very properly shot him down. He left him lying there and went away, warning everybody to let the body alone, because it was his meat, he said. And it is said also that he came back after a while and made a coffin, and buried the man himself—though I never could quite believe that—without assistance.

Virginia City was full of desperadoes, and some of the pleasantest newspaper reporting I ever did was in those days, because I reported the inquests on the entire lot of them, nearly. We had a fresh one pretty much every morning. Towards the last it was melancholy to see how the material was running short. Those were halcyon days. I don't know what halcyon days are, but that is the proper expression to use in this connection, I believe.

JACK WILLIAMS.

Jack Williams was one of the luckiest of the Virginia City desperadoes. He killed a good many men. He was a kind-hearted man, and gave all his custom to a poor undertaker who was trying to get along. But by-and-by somebody poked a double-barrelled shot-gun through a crack while Williams was sitting at breakfast, and riddled him at such a rate that there was hardly enough of him left to hold an inquest on—and then the poor unfortunate undertaker's best friend was gone, and he had to take in his sign. Thus he was stricken in the midst of his prosperity and his happiness, for he was just on the point of getting married when Jack Williams was taken away from him, and of course he had to give it up then.

CEMETERIAL CURIOSITIES.

It is said that the first twenty-six graves in the cemetery at Virginia City were those of men who all died by the bullet. And the first six in another of those towns contained the bodies of a desperado and five of his victims—and there in the bosom of his family, made dear to him by ties of blood, he calmly sleeps unto this day.

MR. SLADE.

At the Rocky Ridge station in the Rocky Mountains, in the old days of overland stages and pony expresses, I had the gorgeous honor of breakfasting with Mr. Slade, the Prince of all the desperadoes, who killed twenty-six men in his time; who used to cut off his victims' ears and send them as keepsakes to their relatives; and who bound one of his victims hand and foot and practised on him with his revolver for hours together—a proceeding which seems almost inexcusable until we reflect that Rocky Ridge is away off in the dull solitudes of the mountains, and the poor desperadoes have hardly any amusements. Mr. Slade afterward went to Montana and began to thin out the population as usual—for he took a great interest in trimming the census and regulating the vote—but finally the Vigilance Committee captured and hanged him, giving him just fifteen minutes to prepare himself in. The papers said he cried on the scaffold.

The Vigilance Committee is a wholesome regulator in the new countries, and bad characters have a lively dread of it. In Montana one of these gentlemen was placed on his mule and informed that he had precisely fifteen minutes to leave the country in. He said, "Gents, if this mule don't balk five'll answer."

But that is sufficient about the desperadoes I merely wished to make passing mention of them as a Californian production.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
127½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.................EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON..........EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK..............EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1½

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.

GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING,
No. 1202 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,567,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500
No. 6 Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.

1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 tF18

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

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CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

The Guillotine.

From the London Saturday Review.

There is a common question, which we hope few of our readers may have to consider from a practical point of view, as to the pleasantest mode of being executed. Is hanging, or beheading, or poisoning, the least disagreeable? How long a time should elapse between the sentence and the infliction of the penalty? When the time comes, would we rather suffer before breakfast or at mid-day, in public or in private. The good old plan was to get as much amusement out of a prisoner as possible; he was soon relieved from suspense, that the public impatience might not have time to cool; he made a long procession through the streets at the hour when his friends could attend with the greatest convenience; he had full liberty to make a dying speech for the amusement of a numerous audience; and sometimes it was found so hard to part from the pleasing object that his body was hung in chains to afford an instructive spectacle after his death. The French managed to extract some additional satisfaction from the proceeding by using slow methods for the infliction of death; and a case is recorded where a wretched criminal survived for twenty-two hours on the wheel. In short, our thick-skinned ancestors thoroughly enjoyed the whole proceeding, and regarded it as a kind of dramatic entertainment, combining, as the advertisements express it, instruction with amusement. We have grown so tender-hearted or so squeamish now-a-days that we try to keep the whole affair as much as possible in the dark. If capital punishment is still a necessity, we seek to withdraw it in every way from public attention. The present system would reach its ultimate perfection if a plan were adopted which we have sometimes heard advocated, and criminals were entirely withdrawn from public notice on the instant of their condemnation. After sentence had been pronounced, and the doors of the court had closed upon them, they would never again be visible to human eyes, except to the two or three persons entrusted with the duty of ushering them out of the world. The mystery which would rest over all the details of their fate would perhaps be more impressive than the most elaborate display, and even criminals might feel a greater horror at sinking, as it were, suddenly into utter darkness than at once more appearing to play a conspicuous part before the eyes of their fellow-caeatures.

This pitch of perfection has not yet been attained; and M. Maxime Du Camp gives a curious account, in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of the mode in which they do these things in France. We will endeavor to give a short summary of his paper by way of illustrating the present stage of the art of execution. We will first consider the treatment of the criminal during the last days of his life. Directly after his condemnation he is stripped naked, every fragment of his clothing being carefully removed for fear of his anticipating the action of the law. He is then dressed in the usual prison costume, with the exception of a handkerchief and a cravat, which might be convenient for suicidal purposes. Finally he is put into a strait-waistcoat, which makes him totally incapable of using deadly instruments, even if he wished it, or of helping himself in any way. He is constantly in presence of a guard, and of a fellow-prisoner ready to act as a spy. The criminal thus treated is, as we are not surprised to hear, generally reduced to a state of profound depression. He generally refuses, at first, even to give the necessary powers for the appeal admitted by French law, and almost invariably gives way afterwards by the advice of his counsel and the director of the prison. Meanwhile he is allowed to amuse himself according to his fancy, so far as that expression is applicable to a man in a condemned cell, confined with a strait-waistcoat, and with no company but a spy and his gaolers. The period of suspense generally breaks down the courage of the most brutal criminals. They listen to the exhortations of a venerable priest whose duty it is to attend upon such cases. They often try to read, and, according to M. Du Camp, the favorite author of these unhappy wretches is Fenimore Cooper. The reason suggested by him is that Cooper leads them into a world of adventure, far removed from European law, where killing is considered to be a creditable occupation. We have some doubts as to the soundness of this hypothesis; the literary taste of murderers is not likely, as a rule, to be highly cultivated; and we should imagine that Cooper is probably suggested by the priest or the prison authorities as a tolerably amusing novelist who has not a single passage which could do any human being any harm even if he was in the immediate expectation of death. However, we are not surprised to hear that murderers generally fail to become absorbed in the adventures of the Leather Stocking and his companions. The guardians, we are told, are kind enough to try to distract their attention; but the poor wretch whose day of execution is not fixed is naturally a prey to nervous irritation, trembles when any one enters his room, and is often haunted by an imaginary sound like the knocking of a hammer. This, it is said, frequently amounts to physical suffering. The position must be unpleasant enough under all circumstances, but the uncertainty as to the day of execution seems to add an unnecessary pang. If the court decides against the appeal, a memorial is sent to the Emperor; and, should he see no reason for commuting the penalty, orders are at once sent to the various officials concerned to proceed instantly to execution.

And here we must say a few words upon the guillotine itself, whose inventor, by the way, did not (as has often been asserted) die by his own creation, but expired peaceably in 1814, at the age of seventy-three. M. Du Camp dwell elaborately upon all the details of the machinery, which require more careful adaptation and more skilful management than we had imagined. It is by no means so simple a thing as it seems at first sight to cut off a human head with accuracy and despatch. The efficacy of the machine, for example, depends entirely on a modification supplied by a Dr. Louis, who made the edge of the knife oblique instead of horizontal; and who, like other improvers, nearly got the whole credit of the invention, which for some time was called a Louisine. We need not speak of other refinements; but it is unpleasant to discover that a good deal depends upon the skill and coolness of the executioner—more, it would appear, than in the case of the English hangman. He has with one hand to hold down the criminal, who sometimes struggles, and generally gets out of the proper attitude; he then has to turn the proper screws, and afterwards by a single pressure of the hand to send the body down an inclined plane to the basket. Two assistants hold the sufferer by the head and keep down his legs; and, as M. Du Camp remarks, unless they perform their duty with a *simultaneite irreprochable*, the graves inconveniences might result. It appears however, that this has never been the case of late years, owing, as we presume, to the qualifications of the chief performer. He is not only a man of colossal strength, and clad in black garments of elaborate neatness; but he is an inventor, and has conferred many advantages on the condemned by ameliorations in his instrument. He is so sensitive that he is generally ill for days after an execution; and M. Du Camp complains that, considering his qualifications, he is miserably paid. He receives only 4000 francs a year, besides an allowance of 9000 francs for supplying the necessary materials. He has the charge, it seems, of seven departments; but, considering that there have only been 57 executions in Paris in the last 40 years, we do not see that the salary is so bad. It is, however, rather difficult to discover any satisfactory mode of determining the value of such services. Adam Smith has a passage on this subject which is not altogether without some grim fun in it:—"The most detestable of all employments, that of public executioner, is, in proportion to the quantity of work done, better paid than any common trade whatever."

We must now return to the criminal. The authorities enter his room in the early morning, taking infinite precautions not to disturb his sleep by turning the key abruptly. They then rouse him to tell him that the hour is come. From the time of waking him to the moment of his execution takes half an hour. This includes his interview with the priest, a rather prolonged ceremony of taking off and putting on his strait-waistcoat, cutting his hair, and conducting him through various passages; and M. Du Camp suggests that, by certain easy simplifications, it might be reduced to half the time; so that a man might be asleep as the hour struck and he without his head at the quarter. That part of the proceedings, however, which takes place within the view of the public is expeditious enough. The trying moment is that at which the guillotine, which is painted a dull red color, first becomes visible, and it is then that the criminal tries, often in vain, to brace himself with a view to dying game and leaving a creditable name among his companions. Characteristically, too, it is in these moments that they try to recall the *mot*, carefully prepared beforehand, with which they are to take leave of the world. "Adieu, enfants de la France," was the exclamation of one Avinain, "n'avouez jamais; c'est ce qui m'a perdu!" Another man at this moment asked the name of an assistant who had been kind to him, in order that he might preserve it in his memory. But the scaffold is close to the prison; and according to an accurate observation in one instance, only fourteen seconds elapsed between the time at which the prisoner put his foot on the scaffold and that at which his head fell into the basket. The scene may be hideous enough, but it is commendably short.

The logical neatness of the French organization seems rather to fail in this instance. The execution is public, but the greatest care is taken that as few people as possible shall see it. The time is not known, except to the few enthusiasts who watch till they see the scaffold erected on the night before the event. Great care is taken to treat the criminal kindly, especially in the rather doubtful matter of getting the business over as soon as he is out of bed; yet he has all the misery of suspense, and, moreover, of suspense in a strait-waistcoat. So few criminals manage to kill themselves under our system, and it is so very little loss to the world when they do, that one might have thought that this regulation might be relaxed, for it certainly seems to be an unnecessary aggravation of torture. If the execution were in private, as is now the case in England as well as in the greater part of America and Germany, the prisoner might have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing beforehand how long he was to live. The interests, however, of the prisoner are of comparatively little importance. Nobody can look forward to the guillotine without considerable reluctance, and whether the days are a little more or a little less unpleasant is not of very material consequence. But it is a more curious question whether this growing disgust at the publicity of executions does not foreshadow the entire abolition of capital punishment. Traupmann has probably done a good deal to preserve the vitality of the guillotine, but the number of persons guillotined steadily declines; in the five years ending in 1860 there were twice as many as in the five years ending in 1865, and it is almost necessary to murder a whole family in cold blood to get rid of "extenuating circumstances." We cannot bear to have a deed performed in public which a few generations ago was considered to be a highly moral and entertaining spectacle. May we not become so sensitive in a generation or two more as not to bear its being done in private? The French are so tender to the criminal that they only give him half an hour of certain anticipation of death, and M. Du Camp tries to show that the time might be reduced to half. The next step would be to cut off his head before he is awake; and when that consummation is reached, perhaps it may be thought improper to put an end to him at all. It is not much over a hundred years since Damiens was slowly tortured to death by the most revolting process at the Greve, and a highly-polished English gentleman went over to Paris expressly to see it done. We now take pains to reduce every extra minute of expectation for a far more execrable villain, and try to cheat anybody brutal enough to desire to see his death of the anticipated treat. Shall we become too tender-hearted to kill anybody, or will punishment be inflicted in so inoffensive a manner that we shall gradually become reconciled to it?—a question too intricate to be discussed at the present moment.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

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MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS,

1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wtm§

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadeplhia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 lmrp

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PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 225

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 29
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale on the premises, No. 1926 Mount Vernon street. MODERN RESIDENCE AND HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1926 Mount Vernon street, below Twentieth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor furniture, fine toned 7-octave piano-forte, made by Adolph Hintz, elegant oiled walnut chamber suit, handsome Brussels and other carpets, superior walnut secretary and bookcase, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, etc.

MODERN RESIDENCE.

Previous to the sale of the furniture, will be sold, the Modern Four-story Brick Residence; lot 19 feet 9 inches front by 93 feet 11 inches in depth. 1 29 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

February 1, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—

OTSEGO Street, No. 1810—Dwelling, Stable, and Slaughter House and Building Lot.
NINETEENTH (North), No. 118—Modern Residence.
ELEVENTH (South), No. 908—Store and Dwelling.
YORK Avenue, No. 539—Valuable Residence.
NINTH (North), No. 1724—Genteel Dwelling.
CAMAC, No. 1939—Genteel Dwelling.
MARKET, east of Thirty-sixth—Building Lot.
TWENTY-FOURTH and A—Two building Lots.
TWO GROUND RENTS, each $84·40 a year.
89 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets P. R. W. Co.
60 shares Green and Coates Streets P. R. W. Co.
36 shares Third National Bank.
20 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
10 shares Consolidation National Bank.
$5000 City of Trenton, N. J., 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, January and July.
18 shares Central Transportation Co.
575 shares Philadelphia and Carupano Sulphur Mining.
18 shares Conshohocken Stone Quarry Co.
Catalogues now ready. 1 28 3t

Sale at No. 1817 N. Thirteenth street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ELEGANT WAX FRUIT, FINE BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1817 N. Thirteenth street, above Montgomery avenue, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising—Suit handsome walnut drawing room furniture, covered with green reps; walnut centre and bouquet tables, Italian marble tops; elegant wax fruit and wax harp, glass shades; superior walnut dining-room furniture; walnut extension table; china and glassware; walnut hat stand; superior walnut and cottage chamber furniture; fine hair and spring mattresses; superior sewing machine, made by Willcox & Gibbs; fine Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets; cooking utensils, etc.

The house is to rent. Apply on the premises. [1 31 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, FINE SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, EXTENSION DINING TABLES, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, CHANDELIERS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 2, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, handsome and desirable household furniture, etc., etc. 1 31 2t

GRAND SALE OF THE FINE ARTS.
HIGH-COST OIL PAINTINGS,
BY FAVORITE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MASTERS,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
February 3 and 4.

At 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very Valuable Collection of 175 Oil Paintings, being a Choice Selection from the well-known galleries of Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, No. 1106 Chesnut street, and Mr. G. PELMAN, Marshall and Callowhill streets. Included in the catalogue will be found specimens of every school of art. Among the many favorite masters represented may be mentioned:—

William Shayer,	C. Hilgers,
Scheeres,	George Armfield,
Krussman,	Von Willie,
Hilderdonk,	Weeks,
Charles Shayer,	Nils Moller,
P. Naysmith,	L. Munthe,
J. W. Ingewney,	Musin,
Thors,	Stoorbelle,
C. Hertel,	Hetyel,
Moran,	Henry Shayor,
Le Bret,	E. Bodorm,
W. Brandenburg,	H. Beoker,
Von Geyerfeld,	C. Hoff,
Baugaerd,	F. De Luet,
Van Hamm,	De Vos,
O. Leickert,	Von Severdonck,
A. Von Hoven Ball,	Merty,
John Peale,	Charles Wilson Peale,
Deveney, of Paris,	Laurent De Beul,
Andraws,	Henry De Beul,
Linder,	L. Redig,
Rosseierse,	Vanderom,
Von Seben,	Savry,
Damshroder,	Mauve.
C. Col,	

The collection will be on FREE EXHIBITION day and evening until sale. 1 27 8t

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SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

WORKS OF ART.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
BARON CARL VON BUDENBERGH'S
SUPERB COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock.

We have received instructions to sell this splendid collection of modern Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, purchased at great expense from the late expositions of Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Paris, Dusseldorf, and Brussels, comprising, among others, some superb cabinet pictures for the embellishment of drawing rooms and parlors. Many of these are from the best masters of Europe, and deserve attention from connoisseurs and lovers of art.

The following are some of the artists represented:—

Keokoek,	Everson,	De Buel,
Hollander,	De Voj,	Van Dieghem,
Nordenberg,	Plas,	De Fay,
Van Dreghem,	Vogt,	Van Severdonck,
Leempatton,	Grim,	Rosenboom,
Jernberg,	Kos,	Fauerholt,
Maler,	Castan,	Feerebaart,
Spohler,	Desan,	Kruseman,
Kreutzer,	Musin,	Schasklet,
Le Costy,	Grob,	Janjsens.

The owner has ordered this very valuable collection of paintings to be peremptorily sold, without the least reserve. Open for exhibition on Wednesday morning, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street.

Also, a private collection from a well known connoisseur. Included is a portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stewart; also, a portrait by the same artist.

The following artists are represented:—

C. Lindoman,	H. C. Bispham,
P. Nicolei,	Litschauer, [1 27 6t
W. E. Winner,	H. Parton, and others.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

OPENING SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

February 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, and buff leather boots; fine grain long-leg dress boots, Congress boots and balmorals; kip, buff, and polish grain brogans; women's, misses', and children's goat, morocco, kid, and enamelled balmorals; Congress gaiters; lace boots, lasting gaiters, ankle-ties, travelling bags, metallic overshoes, etc. etc. 1 24 7t

FIRST SPRING SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

February 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of popular makes of carpetings, embracing extra heavy double damask woollen Venetians; extra heavy new patterns all-wool ingrains; extra heavy worsted and wool ingrains; 34-inch twilled English hemp carpet; superior quality cottage and rag carpets. 1 28 6t

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T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

GREAT SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, Bohemian Glass Vases, Bronze Eight-day Clocks, etc.

On Wednesday Morning and Evening,

At 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of Elegant Sheffield Plated Ware, just received from JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS; consisting in part of—Meat dishes; oyster tureens; gold-lined tea and coffee sets; wine sets; dinner and breakfast castors; cake baskets; butter dishes; pickle castors, spoon holders, etc.

CUTLERY.—Also, a large assortment of balance handle table and tea knives, with steels and carvers to match.

Also, spoons and forks of various patterns, plated on nickel. 1 31 2t

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C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
3 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 16 sw

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVY YARD.

The Order for the Discharge of 1000 Men to be Carried Out.

The order received by Commodore Marchand, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, from the Navy Department at Washington, for the discharge of the workmen in the Steam Engineering and Construction Departments, will be carried out this evening at 6 o'clock, the hour at which work is suspended in the yard. In the two departments there are 1000 men employed—900 in the Construction and 100 in the Steam Engineering Department.

The order for their dismissal will not be read to them, for they have already been apprised of its contents. When the document was first received by the Commodore, the men were notified that their services would not be required after the 31st of January. If the order should be revoked before 6 o'clock this evening, the muster-roll will be called to-morrow morning as usual, but if not there will be no calling of the roll. The clerks in the departments above-named are to be retained until the books, etc., are entirely entered up, and if it is found necessary to continue half-a-dozen workmen they will be transferred to the pay-roll of some other department, thus carrying out the order to discontinue work in the Steam Engineering and Construction Departments of the Navy Yard. The announcement of the event has created quite a stir among the employees. The average pay of the men is $2·75 per day, the maximum being $4 and the minimum $1·90.

The master foremen of the departments, acting upon the expressed wish of the employes, drew up a petition to the naval authorities at Washington, asking that they might be allowed to work without pay until the appropriation or transfers to the departments were made. This was sent off on Saturday afternoon, and the workmen now live in hope that the dreadful order discharging them all may be revoked ere this night. The petition has no doubt been received at the department, but at this writing (12 o'clock) the Commodore has not been communicated with in reference to it.

The machinery of the yard will not come to a stand-still, for in the other departments there are three hundred men employed, and as yet no order has been received for their discharge.

The dismissals will not interfere in the least with the work on the United States frigate Congress, which is expected to go into commission in a few days. Her steam engines are in readiness, and some planking is to be done on board of her. Only a few days will be required to put her in "trim" for sea. This vessel was launched in the fall of '67, and was christened the Pushmataha. When Borie came in as Naval Secretary he rebaptized it, giving it the name of Cambridge. Robeson followed with a third christening, giving it the title of Congress. The frigate is a magnificent vessel, with interior arrangements unusually comfortable. After her trial trip she was returned here to have her sailing qualities enhanced by more spars and rigging. This has been done, and she is not now, as once she was, dependent upon steam to move her. Her armament consists of 14 nine-inch Dahlgren guns, 2 sixty-pound rifle Parrott guns, and 3 boat howitzers. Captain Harrison will command her, and J. Crittenden Watson will be the executive officer. She will carry the flag of Commodore Greene, commanding the south division of the Pacific squadron. Last week a portion of her stores were placed on board.

The Antietam is on the stocks at the yard, and is partially planked. The Powhatan and Brooklyn lay at the wharves awaiting repairs.

The object of the sweeping ultimatum at the Navy Yard is variously commented upon, and the majority take the most popular theory, that the appropriation is all expended. Whatever the reasons be, this wholesale dismissal will cause incalculable suffering to many families.

On Saturday an order was received for the discharge of 1300 men at the Boston Navy Yard, 500 additional men at the New York yard, and 1200 at San Francisco. It is expected that Congress will legislate to enable a speedy resumption of work in the navy yards. The Secretary of the Navy has modified his orders in reference to these discharges so that many of the men can be retained by transfers to the pay rolls of other bureaus of men employed therein.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Amongst the remnants of ye olden time are the long box-shaped bakers' carts that block up the sidewalks and endanger the shins of our pedestrians.

—Progressive.—A number of fine, spacious cars have recently been placed on the Market Street Railway. They were constructed at the company's shops, under the supervision of President Morton.

—We saw street-cleaners on Market street a few days ago, and an examination this morning revealed the fact that the latter condition of the street is worse than the former.

—The clothing men, ice men, skating-park proprietors, and coal-dealers need the prayers of the righteous, for verily their tribulation is great.

—The days of wet-nurses are numbered. An inventive Yankee has perfected a patent milk pump that sufficiently answers all purposes.

—The Board of Trade meets to-night for the nomination of officers and twenty-one members of the Executive Committee.

—A bridge was projected over the Delaware in 1796. The projectors have since died—so has the project.

—Last night a battle was waged between Jupiter Pluvius and our old friend Æolus, but Jupe conquered.

—Marriage seems to have become a general topic for lecturers. Experience is the better teacher.

—Detective Lukens is the Chesterfield of the Detective force, and a good egg otherwise.

—The Cubans believe in salting Fish.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—The appropriation made to the Highway Department by Councils for the year 1869 was $501,062·50. The statement of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Mahlon H. Dickinson, shows that of this amount $497,764·85 were expended during the year, leaving a balance of $329,768. The following is a list of the principal items of expenditure:—

Paving intersections......	$57,979·33	Repairing culverts and inlets............	$27,745·38
Repairing str'ts	120,290·76	Salaries of Supervisors......	18,332·50
Repairing roads and unpaved streets........	51,989·30	Branch culverts.	22,103·97
Grading streets and roads...	51,118·82	New culverts....	29,352·75
Repairing & rebuild'g bridges	28,061·12	Repairing Delaware avenue..	26,564·96

During the year 1869, $116,059·54 were paid by property owners for the construction of sewers, and $20,871·13 by the city for the same purpose.

The receipts of the department for 1869 were as follows:—

Sewer repairing..	$204·00	Miscellaneous receipts..........	$1,454·94
Rents............	9660·10	Pass. railways...	23,529·99
Drays, wagons, carts, etc........	1497·75	Railr'd turnouts.	13·00
Building permits .	809·75	Omnib's licenses	15·00
Vault permits.....	975·50		
Hack licenses....	417·00	Total........	$38,577·03

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening the second series of the "Star" course will commence at the Academy of Music, when Mr. Wendell Phillips will discuss the "Questions of To-morrow." The reputation of Mr. Phillips as an orator is too firmly established to need any special reference here. He is generally a little ahead of time in his ideas, and there is no public man of our times who is capable of discoursing upon the affairs of the future with such a perfect confidence in the correctness of his own ideas. Mr. Phillips will be succeeded by Petroleum V. Nasby, who will appear on Thursday evening with a lecture entitled "The Lords of Creation."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The sixteenth anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on next Wednesday evening. The report of the Board of Managers will be presented, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. William Strong, Rev. J. L. Witherow, Hon. James R. Ludlow, and George H. Stuart, Esq. An orchestra will be in attendance. Cards of admission may be had by early application to any member of the Committee of Arrangements.

WHISKY.

Two Jolly Tars Get Jolly Drunk.

"Jack" is proverbial for his careless use of money. No laborer more dearly earns his pittance than does "Jack," but once ashore, he throws care to the wind and enters recklessly into any and all species of amusement, until his coffers are dry, and then reships to undergo still further hardships and again go over the same course. On Saturday night two jolly tars belonging to the ship Abyssinia, now lying at Arch street wharf, just being paid off, came ashore for the purpose of having a good time. Falling in with some land sharks, they were enticed into a low rum mill, where their stomachs were soon filled with strychnine whisky and their pockets lightened of their cash. They were then turned out into the street, when by dint of assistance and perseverance they succeed in reaching the wharf at which their vessel lay, but found they could go no further.

They then lay down on the dock to cogitate and plan, when Morpheus claimed possession, and soon they slept the sleep—of the intoxicated. In this condition they were discovered by Officers Morris and Clawson, of the Harbor force, who finding all efforts to arouse them unavailing, procured blocks and tackling, and hoisted them like bags of salt on to the deck of their vessel, where much to their surprise they awoke, minus their cash, yesterday morning.

DISORDERLIES.

Two Dens of Iniquity Cleaned Out.

That Mayor Fox is determined to purify the moral atmosphere of this goodly city is being daily made manifest. On Saturday night the police force of the Fifth District made a descent upon a crib located in Poplar court—a small alley running off Locust street, near Tenth—and captured therein the proprietress, a dark-complexioned female of African birth, claiming the name of Amy James, together with ten other characters, male and female, white and black. The motley crew were at once taken before Alderman Morrow, who held Amy in $500 bail to answer, and the remainder to keep the peace.

Last night the same district officers visited the ranche of one Hettie Denby, at Seventh and St. Mary streets, and succeeded in capturing Hettie, together with eleven of her patrons, the latter being a mixture of Caucasian and African blood. Alderman Morrow held Hettie in $800 bail to answer, and the remainder to keep the peace.

CLOTHING.—On Saturday a man and a woman entered a clothing store at Sixteenth and Market streets, kept by one Eiseman, and commenced questioning a small girl who was in charge as to the price of certain articles. Whilst so engaged another man entered, who soon diverted the child's attention; the two first mentioned then left, taking with them two fine overcoats. At Seventeenth and Chesnut streets they were met by Officer Connell, who, smelling a large sized mice, took them into custody. Their names are Henry Miller and Kate Stanley. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

George Williams, on Saturday last, whilst passing along Summer street, saw hanging in the entry of No. 2053, occupied by Z. Cunningham, a fine overcoat, and being of a covetous nature he quietly slipped in and secured it. His movements were noticed by a neighbor, who hunted up a policeman, and George was captured at Broad and Vine streets. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

MARINE AFFAIRS.—About twenty minutes past twelve yesterday morning the officers of the Delaware Harbor Police noticed landing at Shippen street wharf two men. They at once gave chase, but were unable to overtake them. The two are supposed to have been escaped prisoners from the Camden jail. The boat which they left behind them was taken to the station house.

About eight o'clock last evening an unknown man, dressed in light clothes, walked into the Delaware at Vine street wharf and was drowned. The man was intoxicated, and had some time before been moved off Delaware avenue by a policeman. Some of the Harbor force heard the splash, and went to his assistance, but he refused any aid, and, swimming out into the stream, was soon lost sight of.

A lad tumbled into the Delaware at Spruce street wharf yesterday, but was rescued by Officer Dougherty, of the Harbor force.

CAPTURED—AN EXCITING CHASE.—Frank Du Moulden, who is charged with being concerned in the attack upon Officer Conalin, at Tenth and Locust streets, some weeks ago, was this morning captured at Eighth and Chesnut streets. An officer seeing Frank standing at the corner, knowing that he was wanted, approached him. At the same time Frank saw the officer, and fled into a house near by, and ascended to the roof. The officer followed, when an exciting chase ensued. Frank leaped from one roof to another, and so did the officer. Finally, the pursued clambered into the third-story window of a dwelling, expecting thus to make his escape. But meanwhile Lieutenant Campbell, who had been attracted by the crowd of lookers-on, kept guard below. The officer followed through the window after Frank, and down stairs, where, finding he was cornered, he submitted with as good grace as possible. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The premiums returned for the month of December, 1869, by the various insurance companies located in Philadelphia were as follows:—American Fire, $10,926; Anthracite, $16,810; Delaware Mutual, $90,828; Pennsylvania, $12,509; People's Fire, $633; Reliance, $7463; Royal of Liverpool, $29,333; Union Mutual, $16,515; Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, $1541; Philadelphia Fire (failed); Enterprise, $6747; Guardian Fire and Marine, $3545; Mutual Assurance, $735; Philadelphia Contributionship, $4538; Pennsylvania, $9348; Franklin, $53,717; Girard Fire and Marine, $16,449; Jefferson Fire, $1484; Fire Association, $17,219; Mechanics', $2027; North America, $216,678; Commercial Fire of Pennsylvania (four months), $1562.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 7·30 P. M. on Saturday, a burglar entered the residence of a Mr. Fields, at No. 3416 Baring street, and stole therefrom two coats, whilst endeavoring to make his escape he ran across Officer Hoopes, of the Sixteenth district. When, immediately dropping his plunder, he drew a revolver, fired two shots at Hoopes, and then ran off before the latter could approach him.

About 9 o'clock the same evening an attempt was made to enter the residence of a Mr. Begley, No. 1342 South street. The would-be burglars had placed a ladder against the side of the house, reaching to a second-story window, but were frightened off before they could effect an entrance.

DEATH OF JOHN H. MCCULLY.—John H. McCully, whose name was so well known to the public some time since in connection with the trial of George S. Twitchell, the murderer, died in this city on Saturday, the 29th inst. He was the intimate friend of Twitchell, was with him during the trial, and visited him repeatedly during his confinement previous to the day of execution. Notice has not yet been given of the funeral.

AMUSEMENT LICENSES.—The Mayor has issued additional amusement licenses for the following places:—

Mrs. Charles Warner's Circus.
National Hall, Silberberg's Garden.
Holmesburg Reading Rooms and Masonic Hall, Manayunk.

BURNING.—On Saturday morning, Daniel Fitzpatrick, aged two years, son of Jos. Fitzpatrick, residing at No. 2211 Virginia street, was badly burned about the head and body from the ignition of his clothing whilst playing in front of a stove.

VANDALISM.—Some maliciously disposed vagabond last night daubed the steps and window sills of the residence of Mr. Griffiths, No. 806 N. Broad street, with coal tar. This is the third time Mr. G. has been thus victimized.

WHO OWNS IT?—A carriage robe found on Master street yesterday awaits an owner at the Twelfth District Station House.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD CONTESTED ELECTION—SPECIAL INJUNCTION DISSOLVED, AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION REFUSED.

This morning Justice Agnew, sitting at Nisi Prius, delivered the following opinion:—

Samuel L. Snyder vs. William F. Smith et al., Committee of Select Council.

Under the thirty-fifth section of the act of February 2, 1854, the City Councils have exclusive and final jurisdiction to try contested elections of their own members. Their judgments are subject to no appeal. It is clear that, as in other tribunals to which an exclusive jurisdiction is committed, they must determine the question of jurisdiction for themselves. Every presumption, therefore, is in favor of their rightful jurisdiction when they have once assumed it. It would be destructive of the public interest and of all correct principles of action, were it to be held that a court of equity could arrest *in limine* the proceedings of a *quasi* political body having power to determine its own jurisdiction, for every seeming departure in the exercise of its powers.

Admitting the power of the Court to intervene to prevent a flagrant usurpation of undelegated authority, the case should be clear and palpable. It is not denied that the subject matter is within the powers of the Select Council, or that the committee has been duly constituted. What then is the ground of this bill to restrain the committee? Simply that, in the exercise of its undeniable right of judgment, the Council has decided that the petition to contest the seat of the sitting member was presented within ten days. The Councils were organized on the 3d of January, and the petition was presented and received on the 13th, clearly within ten days, unless we include the day of the organization in the count.

The case hinges on the old dispute, whether the time is to be counted from the *act* or from the *day* of the act—a controversy which, in England, Lord Mansfield himself could not settle upon a conflict of decision for two hundred years preceding his time, and which, in this State, has been a judicial game of battledore and shuttlecock down to the case of Cromelien vs. Brink, 5 Casey, 522. In that case Judge Porter at last settled the rule of computation to be that stated in Gomiter's Estate, 3 Pennsylvania, 200:—"That whenever, by a rule of court or an Act of Assembly, a given number of days are allowed to do an act, or it is said an act may be done within a given number of days, the day in which the rule is taken or the decision made is excluded." This accords with true principle, that where a right is to be saved, or a remedy is given, the Legislature is not to be presumed to curtail its own gift of power for a beneficial purpose, in the absence of a clear and well-defined intent. The provision here is that the complaint of an undue election shall not be acted on by the Council "unless presented within ten days after the organization of Councils." *Organization*, the *act* from which the computation is to be made, may not be complete until the last hour of the day. That day is imperfect, and may be curtailed by disputes in the organization until but a point of time remains. In fairness to the right to be preserved and the remedy to be enforced, that day should not be counted. The contest is the only means given to contest an alleged wrong. It is a case where a right is to be preserved and a remedy enforced. It is the right of the people that their true representative shall have his seat, and the contest is their only remedy to unseat one who has by fraud or false return usurped the place of him chosen by them to fill it. What is the contest but an appeal of the people from the decision of the officers of the election to the Council, to determine their right of representation? Therefore, as in appeals from justices, arbitrators, and inferior courts, the day of the act—to wit, the decision, the filing of the award, or the judgment—the day of the act must be excluded, and the count of time begins upon the next day. The rule laid down in Gomiter's Estate and Cromelien vs. Brink has been reaffirmed in Marks' Est. vs. Russell, 4 Wright, 372, and is emphatic, because it reversed the judgment in the lower court founded on the opposite interpretation.

But were the rule less clear I would refuse this special injunction, and leave the party to the final result of his bill. Nothing is more to be reprobated than an interference with the lawful powers of a body such as the Councils of a city like Philadelphia, representing a constituency of almost a million of people. An injunction which is not of right, but of grace, should not be granted except in a clear case, and to arrest a palpable abuse of authority resulting in some irreparable injury. It is, said the present Chief Justice, 4 P. N. Smit, 171, "a high exercise of power, and should be cautiously exercised—an appeal to the extraordinary power of the court, and the plaintiff is always bound to make out a case showing a clear necessity for it—a necessity in the light of inability to be compensated for the wrong which would ensue if not arrested."

The special injunction is dissolved and a preliminary injunction is refused.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following judgments were given this morning:—

Kountz vs. Kennedy. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J., Sharswood, J., dissenting.

Read, J.:—

Kleckner vs. Stirk, Freed & Co., et al. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Snyder county. Motion refused and rule discharged.

Appeal of Mary Ann Brooke from the decree of the Common Pleas of Montgomery county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of the appelant.

Reagan et al vs. Llewellying. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment affirmed.

Rieff et al vs. Rieff. Error to the Common Pleas of Montgomery co. Judgment affirmed.

Agnew, J.:—

John Neff et al. vs. Samuel Flower. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Charles H. Schreiner vs. Samuel P. Cummins. Error to the Common Pleas of Beaver county. Judgment affirmed.

Zachariah Wainwright vs. Michael McCullough. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Duff & Ewing vs. Hoffman et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Sharswood, J.:—

Russell vs. The First Presbyterian Church of Pottsville. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Hannum vs. The Borough of West Chester. Error to the Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment reversed and *procedendo* awarded.

The case of the City of Philadelphia vs. Fox et al., which involves the constitutionality of the City Trust act, was before the Court this morning, Mr. Olmstead opening the discussion for the plaintiffs. This act took the management of the Girard estate from the city, who were by the will constituted the trustees of it, vested in a board of trustees, consisting of the judges of the Supreme Court and the local courts of this county, who have the power of appointing directors. The city complains that in passing this act the Legislature overstepped its constitutional authority, and assumed a judicial power, which alone can discharge executors and substitute new ones, and upon this principal point the case is discussed.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Charles Williams Walsh Everhart, who was convicted last week of stealing $300 from Patrick Devinney in the City Bank, and of stealing thirty yards of satin from the store of Thomas Morgan, No. 72 N. Fourth street, was this morning sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of six years and nine months in the Eastern Penitentiary. The convict is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and seems to be of a sensitive nature; but he has been a bold, obstinate, and dangerous thief, and now begins to reap the just, though severe, reward of his evil deeds.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The Oyer and Terminer this morning opened a session for the trial of homicide cases.

Charles E. Geikler and John A. Geikler were arraigned for the murder of Seidman, alleged to have been committed on the 20th of August, and pleaded not guilty.

The case put upon trial this morning was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Murphy, charged with the murder of Colonel James J. Seybert, at the corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets, on Sunday evening, September 12, last. Our readers yet remember the trial of Philip Flannigan for this offense, which resulted in the conviction of the prisoner of murder in the second degree, and his sentence to an imprisonment of twelve years. This prisoner, Murphy, though charged with Flannigan, was indicted separately, and hence his trial was deferred until this present session. The Commonwealth proposed to press for nothing more than a verdict of murder in the second degree.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Admission of Mississippi—Mr. Revels, the Colored Senator—Currency Inflation—The Contested Seats in the House—The Blairs and the Oath of Loyalty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Loyal Blair Family.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The case of Frank P. Blair, Jr., which has been pending in the United States Supreme Court, was decided to-day. The appellant was debarred of the right to vote because he refused to take the oath of loyalty prescribed by the Constitution of Missouri. The Supreme Court of that State sustained such denial, which now stands, the Supreme Court of the United States being equally divided in opinion.

Contested Seat.

The Committee on Elections meet to-morrow to consider the case of Van Wyck against Greene, of New York. They have changed the programme, and will now let the poll stand, endeavoring to settle the case under the testimony by excluding the individual fraudulent votes which may be discovered.

Tariff on Building Stone.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Dr. R. P. Wilson, William Wilson, and Mr. Clough, of Cleveland, with a delegation from Connecticut, were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, asking an advance of the tariff on grindstones and all varieties of building stones imported into this country. The duty now is 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The delegation asks a specific duty of four dollars per ton on building stone and five dollars on grindstones.

The committee are not disposed to go so high, but will probably make the specific duty four dollars.

Inflation of the Currency.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution to-day instructing Garfield's committee to report his bill increasing the volume of the currency forty-four millions this week. The House refused to adopt it—yeas, 43; nays, 81.

Another resolution offered by Mr. McNeely (Ill.) declaring that five-twenties should be paid in greenbacks, and censuring Secretary Boutwell for purchasing bonds, was tabled—yeas, 122; nays, 41.

Uniform Naturalization.

The House Judiciary Committee considered the bill providing a uniform system of naturalization in all the States. It was amended and ordered to be reported to the House.

Mississippi—The Colored Senator.

Mr. Morton has introduced a bill for the admission of the Mississippi representation in Congress. Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from that State, was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and was cordially received by Republican Senators. The Democrats steered clear of him. The bill admitting Mississippi is similar to the Virginia bill.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury containing drafts of a bill for the organization of a Marine Hospital service.

Also, the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Numerous petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege, one or more of these being offered by almost every member of the Senate.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation.

Mr. Ramsay, from the Committee on the Post Office, reported the Postal Telegraph bill, with amendment.

The Senate then at 10 o'clock took up the Currency bill, and Mr. Sherman moved an amendment which he hoped to have considered as a substitute for the pending amendment.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Ketcham, defining the location of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Schofield, for apprenticeship in the navy.

By Mr. Cessna, to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress.

By Mr. Whittemore, for a like purpose.

By Mr. Sherrod, to remove all political disabilities.

By Mr. Wilson (Ohio), to amend the pension acts of 1862 and 1864.

By Mr. Winans, to divide Ohio into three judicial districts.

By Mr. Beck, requiring all regulations and orders from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, concerning distilleries, etc., to be signed in person by the Commissioner, and endorsed as approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

By Mr. Voorhees, to authorize and aid the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to extend its road to El Paso, New Mexico.

By Mr. Roots, explanatory of the act allowing deputy collectors of internal revenue the pay of collectors.

By Mr. Hamilton (Fla.), to amend the act of April 20, 1818, for the punishment of certain crimes.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), setting apart a portion of the Fort Snelling military reservation for a permanent military post.

By Mr. Chaves (New Mexico), to authorize Territorial legislatures to pass general acts of incorporation for educational and other purposes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The tea store of H. J. Chaphan was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $6000; insurance, $3000.

The liquor store of C. W. Freeman & Co., in this city, was seized on Friday by the Internal Revenue officers for a violation of the revenue law.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅝; do. 1864, do., 115¼; do. 1865, do., 115⅜; do. do., new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114⅝; 10-40s, 112¼; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Company, 55½; Cumberland preferred, 34; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95⅜; Erie, 24⅜; Reading, 95¼; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 84¼; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188¼. Western Union Telegraph, 35½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull; sales 500 bales middling upland at 25½c. Flour, State and Western dull and slightly in buyer's favor; State at $4·70@6; Western at $4·60@6·40; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and scarcely so firm; No. 2, $1·17@1·18; No. 3, $1·16. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western at 85@93c.; new yellow Jersey at 98c. Oats are without decided change; State, 59@60c., Western, 55½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $26·75@27; prime, $23@23·25. Lard dull; steam rendered in tierces, 16¼@16½c. Whisky quiet at 99c.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire at Pittsburg and Loss of Life.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—On Saturday night a fire was discovered in a house in Virgin alley, occupied by the family of David M. Adams, and when the neighbors entered they found Mrs. Adams lying on the floor and dead from burning. The husband was present, and, though intoxicated, was able to explain that he and Mrs. Adams had been drinking, and that she set fire to the house with the avowed purpose of destroying herself. Adams was taken into custody, but subsequently discharged.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death of an Author.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—Judge Lewis Rollins, of Maysville, Ky., a prominent citizen and author, died at Lexington, Ky. on Saturday night.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Herman Dorr, of the firm of Hinckley & Dorr, insurance agents, was the person killed by falling from a train on the Old Colony Railroad on Saturday evening.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull and nominal at 25½c. Flour dull, and prices slightly favor buyers. Wheat steady at $1·35@1·45. Corn dull; white, $1@1·02; yellow, 93@95c. Mess Pork quiet at $29. Bacon firm: rib sides, 16@16½c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 13@13½c.; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky dull at 98c.

THE CASE OF ROBERT A. POLLARD.—Coroner Taylor at noon to-day continued the investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Robert A. Pollard, who was found dead in a cell at the Ninth District Station House on last Tuesday night.

Henry P. Dooner, Turnkey, was recalled and testified that Officers Fleming and Burns brought the man to the station house; it was about 11 o'clock at night; witness had orders not to open a cell unless a policeman was near by; in half an hour after Pollard was put in the cell the cell door was opened and another man put in; the door was then closed and not opened until 6 o'clock the next morning; witness didn't look into the cell all night, but he passed the door several times.

Sergeant James O'Harra testified that he was present at the station house when Pollard was brought in; he was insensible, and witness believed him to be "dead drunk;" he was carried from a push cart to the cell by the policeman, who found him on Corinthian avenue, near Coates street; Pollard was brought to the station house in the same condition on the 6th of January; the rule at the station house is for the turnkey to visit the cells every hour, but he did not know whether Dooner had been so instructed by the lieutenant.

Mr. John Lewis testified that on last Tuesday night he met Pollard at the Capital House, Twenty-first and Coates streets; the deceased had three drinks there; he filled the tumbler each time, and when he left he was very drunk; the bartender, Mr. Reeves and a Mr. Emory walked out with him.

Officer Fleming testified that he assisted Burns in taking Pollard to the station house; Pollard lay on the pavement on Corinthian avenue, near Coates street, and Mr. Emory and Mr. Reeves were standing close by; the prisoner had not the use of his limbs; when the bartender spoke of his having taken such large drinks, Pollard called him a liar; a push-cart was obtained, and witness and Officer Burns removed Pollard to the station house; on the way to the lock-up the prisoner made use of insulting language. He was carefully removed from the cart and placed in a cell, his coats being turned up to answer for a pillow. When searched a pocket-book and a few pennies were found in his possession.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body, and he found that the deceased came to his death from heart disease. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before U. S. Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., this morning, was continued the case of George E. Dudley, mate of the American brig J. W. Davis, who is charged with cruelly treating the steward of the vessel, James Freeman, and a lad named James Miller.

James Miller sworn—I am a seaman on this brig; one day the mate was cuffing me; he struck me on the head with the flat of his hand; the steward came out of the galley and asked him what he was pounding me for; the mate then left me and a scuffle ensued between him and the steward; he threw the steward to the deck and kicked him; the captain came from the poop and separated them; after that, during the whole trip, the steward complained of his side; I never saw the steward strike the mate, nor have any stick or shovel or any weapon in his hand; the steward when he approached told the mate to let me up; he asked him if he wanted to kill me; the mate had me down on a wood pile, he having thrown me thereon; the mate asked me to go to work; I told him I was sick and had taken cold, having been up the whole night previous; the mate said he did not want any talk about it; he told me to go to work three times; he then took me by the back of the neck and threw me down.

Albert W. Partridge sworn—I am master of the brig James Davis; on Nov. 27, 1869, Dudley was mate and Freeman was steward; when the altercation took place I was standing aft on the poop; the mate shoved the boy out of the forecastle and pushed him towards the hold; the boy faced the mate and the mate shoved him in the wood pile and cuffed his ears; the steward at this juncture came out of the galley; there was a shovel standing by the after part of the forward house, between him and the mate, the cook picked it up and swung it over his shoulder; I called to the steward, but it was too late, the steward made an attempt to strike the mate, but he warded the blow off; the steward then let go the shovel and both clinched; the steward was thrown to the deck and the mate stamped on him; I then separated them.

The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-morrow.

DROWNED.—About 11 o'clock this morning an unknown sailor fell overboard at Shippen street wharf and was drowned. The body was recovered.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at No. 1718 Franklin street, originating from a defective flue. Loss, $100.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$1000 Le gold l..... 92	$2000 Vermont Cent 2d m bds.... 35½
$200 City 6s, New.c.100¾	100 sh Leh N St.b60 33
$100 do.........100¾	100 sh Sch N Pf.b60 14⅝
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 82	100 sh Read R.rg&i.47 56
$2000 do......... 83	100 do..s60wn. 47⅝
$3300 Pa 6s, 2d se... s5wn....106	100 do.....b10.47·69
$3000 Steub & Ind 6s b5wn.ser D.. 73	100 do......2d.47·69
$1000 do.b5wn. se H. 74	100 do..........47·69
$3000 do.b5wn.se A. 75	36 sh Penna R..... 55¾
SECOND	BOARD.
$3000 C & A m 6s,'89 92⅞	200 sh Ph & E ..b60. 28¾
$1000 do.. small. 93	10 sh Penna R..... 55¾
$3000 Pa 6s W L.rg.100¾	2 do.......... 55¾
$300 City 6s, Old.. 97¾	55 sh Cam & Am.ls.115
$1000 C & Am 6s, 75. 92½	100 sh Reading R... 47⅝
$2000 W Jer 6s..... 88½	200 sh Minehill..ls. 51½

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm] No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS

ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.

J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
3 17 wsm] PHILADELPHI

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. LUCINDA BENNETT vs. CHARLES BENNETT. June Term, 1869, No. 44. In Divorce. Charles Bennett, Respondent.

Sir:—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, February 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
1 31mwts* Attorney for Libellant.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes—An Exciting Discussion—The Grand Review at Madrid Indefinitely Postponed—The French Government Abolishes all Monopolies of Telegraph Cables.

FROM EUROPE.

Excitement in the Spanish Cortes.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—An exciting discussion occurred in the Constitutional Cortes on Saturday between Senor Figuera, one of the leaders of the Republican party, and General Prim. The former defended the recent republican insurrection, and asserted that it was the deliberate act of the people to defend their individual rights, which had been violated by the Government. He further asserted that those so-called insurgents who had been killed by the Government troops were simply assassinated. General Prim rose and demanded a retraction of the offensive words. Senor Figuera refused to retract. The general supposition is that the matter will end in a duel.

The Military Review at Madrid Postponed.

The grand military review which had been announced for to-day has been indefinitely postponed, the weather being very stormy and disagreeable.

Spanish Secretary of Legation at Washington.

LISBON, Jan. 31.—Figaneira E. Morao, recently Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at London, goes to Washington in the same capacity.

Monopoly in Ocean Cables Abolished.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The journals of to-day state that the French Minister of the Interior, in reply to a demand by an English company for the privilege of laying a cable from Algiers to France, replied in effect that hereafter all monopoly in telegraph cables would be abolished, and that even private parties were at liberty to lay cables.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 31—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for money and account. American securities firm; five-twenties of 1862, 87⅛; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86⅞; ten-forties, 84⅞. Erie, 20⅛; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed declining; uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Bacon, 58s.

LONDON, Jan. 31—4·30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, £9 10.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Panic Investigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Opdyke was examined before the Committee of Banking and Currency to-day on the general question and causes of the gold panic.

Treasury Circular.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to disbursing clerks and the proper disbursing officers of the Treasury Department requiring that all accounts presented by officers, clerks, or other employes, for mileage or expenses incurred while engaged in official business, must in future have appended thereto the oath of the party that the distances charged at the date therein specified have been actually travelled, and that that no great distances have been travelled under any free pass on any railroad, steamboat or other conveyance, and that the expenses as charged have been actually incurred and paid. No account of such party, unaccompanied with the oath above specified, will be paid by any disbursing officer of this department, or passed by the accounting officer.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following general order was promulgated to-day from headquarters:—

First. The Senators and Representatives from the State of Virginia having been admitted to their respective houses of Congress, the command known as the First Military District has ceased to exist.

Second. By direction of the President, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and South Carolina, will continue the Department of Virginia, under the command of Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, headquarters at Richmond, Virginia, and will form a part of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Third. Commanding officers of all posts and detachments now serving in the limits of the new department, will report to General Canby for instructions. The companies of the 8th Infantry now serving in the State of North Carolina will be released as early as possible and report to Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of the South, for orders.

Naval Orders.

Commander Oscar T. Stanton has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship Vandalia, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign Horace McElroy is ordered to the Colorado.

Ensign Hamilton C. Tallman is ordered to signal duty at Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George S. Culbreth is detached from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Navy Yard.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of Kansas for the selection of a commission to distributed eligible lands for homesteads for freedmen.

Also, the memorial of Robert Webster, of Georgia, for compensation for property destroyed by the army of General Sherman.

Mr. Scott presented a petition for some remedy for the present condition of medical officers of the navy.

Also, one against any change in the rank of line and staff officers of the navy.

Mr. Sherman presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio ratifying the fifteenth amendment. He explained that a former Legislature, being Democratic, rejected the amendment, but upon an appeal to the people a Republican majority had been secured, and the present affirmative action followed as a necessary consequence.

The above communications were referred.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution, which was agreed to requesting the Attorney-General to communicate to the Senate copies of any communications sent by him to any of the United States military authorities since the passage of the last act relative to the readmission of Georgia and its representation in Congress, and particularly any opinion given by him touching the eligibility of members of the Legislature of Georgia.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President of the United States, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with a copy of the correspondence of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China, with the State Department.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President of the United States for information concerning the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the Legislature of Mississippi, and in regard to other affairs there.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. McNeely offered a resolution declaring that the national debt be paid in strict compliance with the contract, and that the five-twenties are payable in greenbacks, and condemning the policy of the administration in redeeming such bonds at a high rate of premium while it has the clear right to redeem them at par.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) moved to lay the resolution on the table for the purpose of testing the sense of the House.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the resolution was laid on the table. Yeas, 120; nays, 41, a strict party vote.

Mr. Burr offered a resolution calling for information as to the quantity of raw materials, such as copper, tin, and pig-iron, on hand in the dock yards and arsenals, and why they should not be sold. Adopted.